

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE SOCIETY JOURNAL



Iranian Banknotes During the Pahlavi Era

Replacement Banknotes in Finland: the Quest for More Efficiency in Note Printing

Where are the Millions of Rosenberg Rubles Made for Wartime Use by Germany?

Leave Centers of British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan

Coins and Medals Depicted on the Paper Money of Latin America

The Bad and the Good in the Long Reign of Omar Bongo over Independent Gabon

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Editor's Column

recurring theme in these columns is that the IBNS is a collective of members, and anything that happens in the Society is because one or a group of members has given some time or effort to make it happen. This is a theme that runs through several points in this month's column. The first involves some sad news. Ronny Hick, who for several years organized the New Issues section of the Journal along with Hans-Dieter Müller, has passed away. While the death of any member is a sad occasion, it is more so in the case of Ronny who was only 40 years old and in apparent good health. His passing is a loss to the paper money fraternity in Germany to which he had given a great deal of his time and energy, as well as to IBNS. There is a fuller obituary for Ronny on page 7. Continuing on this this theme, Eddie Prigg, a stalwart member of the London Chapter who had helped organize mini-bourses to raise funds for the Chapter, also passed away in January. Eddie was much older than Ronnie, at 69, but his passing is equally sad and a loss to IBNS London.

Both Ronnie and Eddie contributed to IBNS according to their own interests and skills. Ronnie's work was seen at the international level through his love of documenting banknotes. Perhaps there are members who might consider similarly helping out by contributing details of new issues, especially accompanied by scans, to the New Issues section of the Journal. It's not an onerous or regular commitment. In this issue there were only two contributors beyond the coordinators — Hans-Dieter Müller and Daniel Denis — and one of those was our President, Thomas Augustsson. If four or five members could each supply one or two scans of new issues from the country they live in or from their area of collecting interest, it would be a great help to Hans and Daniel.

Another area where the Journal could use a little help is if someone could take on the role of Book Review coordinator. It would be a new role, but one that could improve the value of the Journal to members as I think most of us are always looking for new books or catalogues to support our collecting. The challenge is to find books to review and for people to review them. Few publishers or authors spontaneously come forward offering books to be reviewed in the Journal. And how many people can be reliably tapped on the shoulder to do the reviews? Often we need a subject matter expert to do the job and such experts have been hard to find, at least until now. With the regular updating of our Experts Panel, that job has become a little easier. If anyone is interested, please contact me at editor@ibns.biz.

Finally, something different – but still on the theme of making IBNS work through cooperative effort: Colin Narbeth, our first President, found this old photograph of the Journal in production in the summer of 1964. Crouched over the form of type in the centre is Jimmie Lawrence, the third President of the IBNS, with Colin on the right. On the left is Mr. Thorn, of Harwich Printing Works, the then-printer of the Journal.



Ron Richardson

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Table of Contents

- 2 Society Officers and Directors
- 4 IBNS Hall of Fame
- 5 President's Message Thomas Augustsson
- 6 Letters to the Editor
- 7 Obituary Ronny Hick
- 8 Banknote News
 Compiled by Murray Hanewich 3649
- 10 Embodying the State: Iranian Banknotes During the Pahlavi Era Christian Funke 10877
- 15 Replacement Banknotes in Finland: the Quest for More Efficiency in Note Printing Antti Heinonen LM169
- 24 Where are the Millions of Rosenberg Rubles Made for Wartime Use by Germany? *Uwe Bronnert 9253 (translated by Hans-Dieter Müller LM198)*
- 30 Leave Centers of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan John K. Kallman 10148 and John Yarwood 5473
- 34 Coins and Medals Depicted on the Paper Money of Latin America Miguel Chirinos 5992
- 40 The Bad and the Good in the Long Reign of Omar Bongo over Independent Gabon David Lok 9984
- 42 The Evolution of Bank Names on the Banknotes of the Near East *N. A. Shneydor 10553*
- 46 Paper Money Issues of the Short-lived Democratic Republic of Georgia Dmitriy Litvak LM204, Dmitriy Chohonelidze 10079, Stefan Khechumov and Pavel Sobolev
- 51 New Issues Compiled by Hans-Dieter Müller LM198 and Daniel Denis 4284
- 63 Member Profile
- 63 Book Review
- 64 News from the Chapters

 Compiled by Art Levenite 2863
- 69 IBNS Meeting Reports
- 71 ANA Seminar to Teach How to Detect Counterfeit World Paper Money Brandon Ortega
- 72 IBNS Announcements
- 73 New Members
- 80 Ad Index

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continued from page 2

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IBNS Hall of Fame

The IBNS Hall of Fame honours the men and women whose pioneering efforts, dedication and research in the area of paper money collecting have laid the foundations of the hobby today. The list of inductees, begun in 2010, will be built up over the years and with it, it is hoped, an appreciation of the historical development of world paper money collecting. The current inductees (in alphabetical order of family name) are:

Yasha Beresiner
Joseph E. Boling
Mike Crabb
Gene Hessler
Ruth Hill

King On Mao
Arnold Keller
Walter Loeb
Dwight Musser
Colin Narbeth

Albert Pick
Neil Shafer
Mel Steinberg
Peter Symes
Pam West



President's Message

he new year 2013 is just a couple of months old, but already many new notes have appeared. It looks like being a very good year. Nominations for the IBNS Bank Note of the Year have begun coming in. I had some candidates in mind, but I did not need to put them forward as other members have been quick in nominating them. That is a very good sign as it shows interest in the award is getting stronger.

Many old banknotes and coins we come across are truly pieces of history. They can be parts of great wars as with World War II, or been part of a revolution such as the French revolution at the end of the 18th century. Most of these events were tragic with huge loss of life, oppression and tyranny.

Just look at the French revolution. It was the people rising up against an absolute and hereditary regime, but after only a few years, it was surely stolen by extreme elements. The same thing has been repeated many times, with the Russian revolution as another example. It was stolen by a radical faction, leading to a civil war and a very long period under an authoritarian government.

The French revolution produced a large volume of banknotes that even today are sold at quite modest prices. Some of these notes were dated according to the day of revolution, and the Christian dates and months were actually abolished. Later, France ended up with Napoleon as an absolute monarch, so the circle was closed again.

In Russia, the revolution and the following civil war created a large number of notes, local, regional and national. All these notes were actually emergency issues, since the old Czarist government notes were the most desired by most people. No one seemed to have declared these notes invalid. Even the Bolsheviks preferred the Czarist notes at this time.

Also countries like China, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Serbia, Greece, Spain, Zaire, Zimbabwe and many, many others, have had many different notes issued during just a few years, due to political events, wars, revolutions or simply hyperinflation. For anyone who was caught up in these events, it could have been a personal tragedy. So, it is with some respect and humility that I look at many of these notes. They are pieces of history, but often from events that turned nasty.

Finally, I am looking forward to the spring and the summer. I am especially looking forward to meeting the spring in Valkenburg, at the big Maastricht paper money show.

Let's go hunting for some more of the notes we desire!

Thomas Augustsson



Letters to the Editor

Philippines 1 Peso Treasury Certificate Research Project

Dear Editor,

After trying a few different areas of coin and currency collecting, I fell in love with the Philippines 1 peso Treasury Certificate of 1918-1944. I find the engraving and printing done by the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing to be outstanding. I have been especially drawn to the Series of 1941 because of all the history those notes were impacted by. There are regular issue notes, star notes, the impact of the currency burning during the Japanese invasion, special "aged" notes and aviator notes. These notes impacted lives!



Philippines 1 peso regular issue note of 1941 series (P89a).

I want to document the survivors and the history of this series by creating a list of the four Pick numbers P89a, 89a star/replacement, 89b and 89c by Serial Number, Face plate number and Back plate number.

I need data on any notes members may have and the notes you might see. I would also like to hear about any errors, uncut sheets, or any unique items you have or see. If there have been any articles or previous research done on the series I would like to get copies of it. I can be contacted at rstewart0065@gmail.com.

After a few years we'll see if there is anything to be learned from all this.

Robert Stewart 10915

Beware of Emails Coming from Gary Snover's Old Address

Dear Editor.

I would like to warn members that an old email address I used years ago – garysnover@att.net – is inactive and has been hijacked by spammers. Any message purporting to be from me from that email address should be ignored.

Garry Snover LM10

Phantom Philippines P113 100 Pesos Missing from Pineda Sale

Dear Editor,

The Japanese occupation of the Philippines ended in 1945. Late in their three-year occupation, they forced the circulation of 1,000

pesos JIM notes in Manila, but failed with a companion 100 peso note, P113, due to the hyper-inflation of the invasion currency.

The P113 was missing from the outstanding 2012 Pineda sale of Philippine currency. For decades, I have rummaged through junk boxes, Japanese stamp albums and army surplus shops in the hope of sneaking up on this innocuous 100 peso note. Maybe, the note was never issued? There is a photo of it in Schwan/Boling's World War II Remembered and in Neil Shafer's Guide Book of Philippine Paper Money.

Shafer has told me that only four pieces are known in collections and that Manila has been combed to no avail. The new generation of collectors will have to find a possible source in Japan.

David Tang 1680

The First Issue of Pakistan Banknotes Were Not Overprinted

Dear Editor,

I just finished reading the article "Varieties of Portrait Notes in India's King George VI 100 Rupee Series," by Rezwan Razack (IBNS Journal 51:4). The article is very informative.

In the last section of the article subtitled "Pakistan Overprints," the article states that "... Pakistan used Indian notes *overprinted* GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN in English and HUKUMATE-E-PAKISTAN in Urdu" and later "... Indian notes *overprinted* GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN in English and HUKUMATE-E-PAKISTAN in Urdu in watermark window" (letter writer's bold italics — ed).

I would just like to point out to the readers of the *IBNS Journal* that most of the collectors of the banknotes of British India and Pakistan have a wrong understanding that the Indian banknotes were overprinted to be used in Pakistan. These banknotes were never overprinted similar to the British India banknotes used in Burma as highlighted in the same article, or as another article in the same issue points out was the case with the overprinted banknotes used in Finland in 1939.

For the first issue of the banknotes used in Pakistan, the printing plates used for printing the British India banknotes were modified to add the words GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN in English and HUKUMATE-E-PAKISTAN in Urdu in the watermark window. These words were printed as part of the normal banknote printing and were NOT overprinted later, as suggested in the above article. Close inspection of these banknotes can easily confirm this.

This point was also noted in an article "Banknotes of Early Pakistan: Payment Refused in India" that I coauthored with Jamal Bokhari and was published in *IBNS Journal* 50:3. I hope the readers of the *IBNS Journal* will find this information interesting.

Anil Bohora LM199

Correction to Article on Fractional Currency in Latin America

Dear Editor,

I am contacting you to clarify information that appeared in my article entitled "Who's Who on Fractional Currency in Latin America," which was published in the *IBNS Journal* Vol. 50:3, 2011, pp. 46-51.

In this article, in the section on the Dominican Republic, I wrote that the profile of the Chieftain Anacaona appears on coins and banknotes of this Caribbean country. This is incorrect. During recent research about coins and medals displayed on paper money, I found a commemorative coin (1980), which bears the name of Enriquillo, another Christianized Chief of the Taino tribe, so, I'd like to correct this erroneous numismatic remark.



The commemorative coin bearing the profile of Enriquillo which also appears on most Dominican banknotes.

As a historical researcher and writer about Latin American numismatic, it is my responsibility to be accurate and to avoid any misinformation, which can be a useful tool for the future generations.

Miguel Chirinos 5992

Obituary



Ronny Hick (1972 - 2013)

Ronny Hick has passed away! For those of us who had the good fortune to know him, it is inconceivable that he has left us at such a young age. Born on May 16, 1972, he died totally without warning and apparently in the best of health on January 4, 2013. A stalwart among German paper money collectors,

Ronny for several years managed the New Issues section of *IBNS Journal*. The following narrative about how he came to collect banknotes is taken from www.banknotesworld.com, his forum, and tells its own tale:

Coins and banknotes have always fascinated me. As a small boy I lived in the German Democratic Republic and the limited possibilities there allowed me to get my hands only on Czechoslovakian hellers or Romanian bani. After the German reunification, whenever I travelled to a foreign country, I always brought home a set of the coins currently in circulation there, together with the smallest banknote.

I have had the internet since 1998, but it was only in 2002 when I decided to register myself again with eBay. The reason was the hype accompanying the introduction of the Euro. At that time there was an article in a newspaper saying that on this platform coins where traded for incredible prices. The following two weeks I fell into a real coin rush, but at the end it didn't really hit the spot. But I still remember my first acquisition very well – it was a set of 20 to 25 coins from the Philippines.

But coins started to seem too small to me and suitable safekeeping was another obstacle. But the final show stopper was the fact that you shouldn't really touch the 'good' ones. So I started combing through the banknotes section and, of course, I was successful in discovering some interesting pieces. Ebay.de quickly became too limited and ebay.com was already waiting for me. It was only a small step until I started selling the inevitable duplicates — and so one thing led to another.

At the beginning I had only a humble collection – and the place where I stored the notes we better not talk about. If I had known sooner how fascinating this hobby could be, I would have got into it much earlier.

If I was talking about "his forum," I did it because he spent a lot of effort and time establishing and developing this unique platform in the German-speaking area. His high quality standards very often provided the source for controversial discussions. One second you could argue with him and hold a totally different opinion – a moment later, the shared passion for banknotes poured oil on the troubled waters and everyone was caught up in an expert discussion with him.

His expertise was immense. This became apparent every time a new *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* was released. It took him very little time to summarize all the changes compared with the previous issue and to point out and comment on every error. The fact that his passion was mainly for banknotes of Latin America did not keep him from looking beyond the rim of his teacup. His motto has always been: "I have to like her (the banknote) – if I like her and even if she's very old, she must become mine."

The memory of Ronny will be kept alive among the German banknotes collectors' association *Internationaler Banknotensammlerverein Banknotesworld e.V.:* he chaired the foundation, as well as in the forum www.banknotesworld. com and the online gallery www.banknote.ws he established together with Captain Peter Mösselberger.

Farewell Ronny! It's a pity that you weren't granted more time for your collection.

Hans-Dieter Müller LM198

Banknote News

Compiled by Murray Hanewich 3649

Bank of England's "giants" and "titans"

Carefully guarded in the Bank of England's vaults are a small number of very large denomination banknotes. Called "giants" and "titans," they never see circulation. "When it comes to a £1 million note, everybody thinks, 'What a fantastic thing'," says Barnaby Faull, head of the banknote department at the auctioneers Spink. "What most people don't realize is they do actually exist."

But the £1 million note – known as a "giant" – is not in circulation. Yet even the monetary value of the giant is relatively small compared to the "titan" – a banknote that promises to pay its bearer £100 million.

Impractical though they are for everyday use, both play a vital role in the British currency system, by backing the value of the notes issued by commercial banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Many people know how a Scottish fiver can be viewed with suspicion by businesses in England. This backing aims to maintain everyone's confidence in the value the notes represent. For every pound an authorised Scottish or Northern Irish bank wants to print, it has to deposit the equivalent amount in sterling with the Bank of England. If the need arose, notes from, for example, a struggling Scottish bank could be replaced with regular Bank of England cash.

"If there was an unfortunate situation when one of the banks failed, note holders would have the confidence that their notes were still valued as it said on them," says Victoria Cleland, head of notes at the Bank of England.



Made from different material to normal notes, there have been 4,040 giants and titans printed within the Bank of England premises since the first giant was sanctioned in 1908. Giants are A5 size while the titans are A4.

So Scottish and Northern Irish banks supply their backing, which pays for the creation of giants and titans. The Bank of England prints them internally, rather than at its normal commercial printers, and they are then locked away. Cleland says it is much more efficient than having thousands of cages of Bank of England notes stored around the country.

Very occasionally, older £1 million notes have escaped from the Bank of England's vaults and archives. Faull recalls being offered a cancelled £1 million note issued in connection with the Marshall Plan – the US's post-war aid programme to Britain. It had been presented to a retiring chief cashier and his widow later offered it for sale.

When the Queen visited the Bank of England in December, she signed a decorative £1 million note, not formally issued by the Bank, and now on display in the bank's museum.

BBC News Magazine, January 26, 2013

Former Australian central bank executive accused of banknote thefts

A former Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) manager accused of obtaining hundreds of thousands of dollars in contaminated banknotes has been committed to stand trial. Wayne Jackson, 55, is accused of dealing with proceeds of crime and attempting to appropriate funds totalling A\$347,500 while a manager with the RBA's Damaged Notes Division (DND). He faces four charges relating to a period between May 27, 2010 and May 2012.

A police summary tendered in Melbourne Magistrates Court stated Jackson deposited A\$1.1 million into his bank account between September 2009 and May 2012, but only earned A\$252,000 over the same period.

A former colleague, Leanne Jeil, told the court she became suspicious about Jackson's behaviour after she found packages containing more than 2,000 contaminated banknotes in a disused office where the furnace used to destroy the notes is housed. Ms Jeil, who works as a DND technician, told the court she took it upon herself to become a sleuth and investigate. She told the court, according to computer records the notes had been destroyed 11 months earlier in the furnace.

Ms Jeil told the court she estimates up to 50% of the damaged notes in the packages could have been reused after a simple wash.

ABC 7 News, Sydney, January 31, 2013

Old Australian banknotes set to sell for millions

The only privately owned complete set of original Australian Collins/ Allen cancelled specimen banknotes have gone on sale for the first time, with an expected record-breaking price tag of A\$5.5 million.

The collection includes eight banknotes of 10/-, £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100 and £1,000 denominations, from 1913 and 1914. The specimen notes, named after the two Treasury secretaries who signed them, were printed in very limited numbers as examples of Australia's first regular banknote series. Instead of being used as currency, they were cancelled and reserved for archiving or given to dignitaries.

Six of the notes were sold to their current Australian owner in 2009 after being discovered in a North Yorkshire home in England. But it was not until last year that The Rare Coin Company, which is selling the set, acquired the missing £10 and £1,000 notes.

"When they were first printed they weren't all together, they went out individually," The Rare Coin Company's managing director, Rob Jackman, said. "What's happened now is that they've actually come together for the first time ever to make the complete set. It's the only set in private hands in the world."

Mr Jackman said the set's rarity makes it difficult to value, but he is confident it will attract offers of around A\$5.5 million – a far cry from its original £1,186.50 face-value.

"It will definitely be a world record and the most expensive set of Australian banknotes," he said. Most of the interest has come from international private buyers, particularly from Asia, he added.

The notes will be sold by private treaty ahead of this year's 100th anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australia's first banknotes.

The Age/Business Day, February 6, 2013

New Kwanza banknotes and coins unveiled

The administrator of the Angola Reserve Bank (BNA), Ramos da Cruz, made the official presentation of the new Kwanza banknotes and metallic coins to local authorities in Menongue, southeastern Kuando Kubango province, on February 7.

Speaking to the press at the end of the ceremony, Ramos da Cruz said the activity was intended to present the advantages of the release of the new banknotes and metallic coins in the country on February 18.

According to the economist, the new Kwanza banknotes will ensure more security and facilitate change, given the release of new coins of low face value.

The official said the meeting was fruitful as it served to appeal to the population to use the national currency more, in contrast to the still heavy circulation of foreign money in the province, which borders Namibia to the south and Zambia to the east.

Agencia Angola Press, February 8, 2013

Fake banknotes in Havana gain wide circulation

Fake banknotes are circulating in the Cuban capital Havana, and although they are fairly easy to spot, residents pass them from hand to hand with apparent unconcern. "No one bothers to check whether a banknote is fake," taxi driver Rafael Garcia said. "Just as I will accept it, I'll hand it back to [other] customers." Garcia said he had no idea where the banknotes come from, adding that the police did not seem to be doing anything about it.

There have been no official announcements about the counterfeit notes, which come in 10 and 20 peso denominations. The fakes are easy to identify – the 10 peso notes are the right colour, but are missing a watermark depicting Cuban revolutionary Celia Sanchez. The 20 pesos are watermarked with the correct image of Camilo Cienfuegos, another revolutionary hero, but are greener than the blue of the originals, and the colour runs.



A genuine Cuban 10 pesos of the type which is circulating freely in Havana.

Havana resident Michel Lopez warns that "the day people run into legal trouble is the day they'll start having to take the use of counterfeit money seriously." Already, he says, no one he knows would try to bank a fake banknote that had been passed to them.

Gladis Martinez, who works for Metropolitano Bank, says staff receive fake notes from customers very rarely, but when they do, they take them out of circulation, record the ID number of the person who handed them over, and report the case to management.

Carlos Rodriguez, Institute for War & Peace Reporting, January 15, 2013

De La Rue celebrates its 200th anniversary

The world's leading banknote maker, De La Rue, is celebrating its 200th birthday. It was founded by Thomas de la Rue in Guernsey on February 6, 1813. Now De La Rue is headquartered in Basingstoke, southwest of London, and is the trusted partner of governments, central banks, issuing authorities and commercial organizations operating in over 150 countries across the world.

De La Rue's chief executive officer, Tim Cobbold, said: "For any company to reach its 200th anniversary is a significant achievement and we are particularly grateful to all the customers that have supported us over the past 200 years. De La Rue has a long history of innovation and as a part of continuing this rich tradition I was delighted that in December we launched the first De La Rue polymer banknote for Fiji, which is due to go into circulation in March."

This latest innovation is one of many that the company has produced over the past 200 years. In 1831 it registered the ace of spades playing card produced using a revolutionary new typographical process ensuring uniformity in card manufacturing. It was subsequently granted a royal patent by William IV to print playing cards that had previously been produced by hand using stencils.

In 1840 De La Rue produced its first adhesive postage stamp and in 1846 registered its patent for the first envelope folding machine. De La Rue secured its first contract to print banknotes with the Bank of Mauritius in 1860 for the Mauritius 10/-, £1 and £5 notes. This was the start of a partnership with the Bank of Mauritius which is still going strong 150 years later.

In 1914, De La Rue was commissioned to produce the £1 and 1/- notes for the Bank of England – the start of another important collaboration with the Bank that continues today. (De La Rue's subsidiary, Portals Limited, first produced currency paper for the Bank of England in 1724.)

It jointly developed and installed the world's first ATM at Barclay's Bank, in Enfield, London in 1967. More recently, in 2003, De La Rue was awarded the contract to print UK Sterling notes which was extended in 2009. In recent years the Group has been involved in the design or production of over 150 national currencies and a wide range of security documents.

Basingstoke Gazette, February 6, 2013

Embodying the State: Iranian Banknotes During the Pahlavi Era

Christian Funke 108771

slamic law is widely concerned with the legitimacy of rule. Simply speaking, within the juridical framework, there are two forms of rendering a ruler legitimate: to name the ruler from the pulpit (al-huṭbā) and on coinage (as-sikka). While there is much controversy about when exactly the new Muslim overlords commenced minting their own coins in conquered Sasanid and Byzantine lands, it is safe to say that placing the ruler's name and titles on coins became a royal privilege by the time of 'Abd al-Malik (685-705). Competing claims were often first expressed by issuing the pretender's name on coins.² Subsequently, stamps³ and paper money⁴ substituted coins as the most prominent instruments for expressing and contesting legitimacy and sovereignty. Not only drawing on Islamic sources of legitimacy, issuing legal tender came to represent the modern and sovereign state itself. Even more than just showing formal legitimacy, banknotes became an efficient governmental tool for circulating the official discourse of state. As articles of daily life and mass circulation, paper money acquired the function of an instrument of political propaganda.

The Iranian Studies' specialist Abbas Milani remarks that "during his entire thirty-seven-year rule, he [the Shah] never commissioned or made an effort to offer a serious theory of why monarchy was suited to Iran's modern situation." Consequently, the study of material artefacts and the symbolic landscape of the Pahlavi era (1925–1979) cannot be overvalued as a tool to understand implicit forms of legitimation and the dynasty's self-perception. This article will sketch out how Iranian banknotes expressed and reflected legitimacy and embodied discourses of power and modernization. It will try to give some preliminary observations on the interrelatedness of rule and modernization. The focus of the article is on the first decade of Moḥammad-Rezā-Šāh Pahlavī's rule (r. 1941–1979), and especially so on the 4th to 6th issues of banknotes from 1950–1954.

Icons of Monarchy

When in 1890 the Imperial Bank of Persia (bānk-e šāhī), which despite its name was English-owned, issued the first modern⁶ Iranian banknotes (printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.), they were "[s]igned by the esteemed government agent" and showed the portrait of Nāṣer-od-Dīn Šāh Qājār (r. 1848–1896) wearing a military uniform and a feathered fez. The portrait and the imperial coat of arms, the "lion and sun" (šīr-ō horšīd), were embedded in symmetric patterns and showed the face value in Persian on the front, and in English on the back.

Shortly after the end of the Qajar monarchy in 1925 and the foundation of the Pahlavi dynasty, Iran's banknote design was altered from a simple layout to a pictorial display. For the first time, the iconography of banknotes acquired the qualities of public-political self-portrayal. The banknotes printed during the reign of Režā-Šāh Pahlavī (r. 1925–1941) extensively featured ancient Achaemenid landmarks and symbols, from the ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadae to that of Susa and archaeological findings. Furthermore, they showed Safavid and Sasanid palaces and bridges,

such as the imperial palaces of Čehel Sotūn and 'Ālī Qāpū in Eṣfahān. The imperial coat of arms, the "lion and sun," was also shown on most banknotes. Mount Damāvand, which enjoys a special place in Iranian mythology,⁸ was printed on a bill among other landscapes. Despite all the political turmoil in the years following the foundation of the Pahlavi monarchy, the banknotes issued by the National Bank of Iran (bānk-e mellī-e īrān) did not fundamentally change their graphic repertoire until 1954.

Naturalising (the) Monarchy

O Cyrus, great King, King of Kings, Achaemenian King, King of the land of Iran. I, the Shahanshah of Iran, offer thee salutations from myself and from my nation. Rest in peace, for we are awake, and we will always stay awake. — Mohammad-Reżā-Šāh Pahlavī.

The monarchy has a special meaning for Iranian families. It is in our way of life. It has been an integral part of our history for 2,500 years. 9 – Empress Faraḥ Pahlavī.

The practice of including the insignia of antiquity into the political language of modern Iran, however, came into being much earlier – in the beginning of the 19th century. The second Qajar ruler, Fatḥ-ʿAlī-Šāh (r. 1797–1834), for instance, used the symbolic language of ancient kings. Like Sasanid rulers who added their own reliefs to those at the Achaemenid-era site of Naqš-e Rostam, Fatḥ-ʿAlī-Šāh placed additional reliefs at Sasanid sites in Ray, Fārs and Kermānšāh. This development is connected to archaeological findings, European visits to ancient sites and a rich reception





The Iranian 50 rial note of 1951 (P56) depicts the ruins of the palace of Darius in Persepolis on the back, linking in imagery the modern ruler with the great Persian king of antiquity.

of this new field of research. A series of political, economic and social pressures that the Qajar dynasty faced by the end of the 19th century further facilitated this development: the production and consumption of a glorious past changed into a positive counterpoint vis-à-vis the breakdown of the state. Ancient Iran thus became a building stone of a nation that no longer constituted itself as the personal fiefdom of a ruler, but rather through communal identity as a *Kulturnation*. Ancient Iran thus became a "blueprint" for a far-reaching modernizing agenda. Subsequently Iranian kingship itself was portrayed and institutionalized as an ancient, sacred and continuous tradition. The message was that it carried legitimacy and immutability in itself.

The 4th and 5th note series (1330/1950 and 1332/1953) issued during the reign of Reżā-Šāh's son, Moḥammad-Reżā, continued this iconographic legacy and the tradition of invoking and linking to symbols of ancient Iranian kingship. All fronts show a portrait of the monarch wearing a Western coat with tie. Only the 50, 100 and 200 rial bills have watermarks.

The blue 10 rial banknote features the portrait of the Shah and a decorative motif showing a shepherd with a ram next to an embellishment. The motif dates from the time of Darius the Great (550-486 BC) and in situ13 actually shows two Sogdian delegates with rams. The so-called "Seal of Darius the Great," 14 a name which is also printed in the upper part of the illustration (mohr-e salṭanatī-e dārīūš-e kabīr), forms the central portion of the back. The Achaemenid King of Kings is standing in a chariot and shooting arrows at a lion. The hunt is framed by date palms and above the king's head drifts a faravahar, a winged disc with an anthropomorphic body and head. While in modern times this symbol has become an icon of Zoroastrianism and is sometimes identified as the Zoroastrian divinity Ahūrā Mazdā, recent studies suggest the faravahar rather represents the divine spirit of the king or his fravaši, a powerful supernatural being possessing soul-like qualities.¹⁵ On the left side of the seal, a trilingual cuneiform inscription ("Darius the Great King") is written in Old Persian, Elamite and Babylonian.





The Iranian 200 rial note of 1951 (P58) shows the magnificent Bridge of 33 Arches in Esfahan on the back.

Moḥammad-Reżā-Šah's portrait on the 20 rial bill is flanked by two Achaemenid "immortal guards" and also displays a griffin from a frieze of enamelled decorative brick from the Apadāna of Susa. 16 Its reverse displays the façade of the Safavid 'Ālī Qāpū palace in Eṣfahān and is entitled "'Ālī Qāpū – Palace of Shah 'Abbās [r. 1587–1629], the Great in Eṣfahān" ('ālī qāpū – kālŋ-e šāh 'abbās-e kabīr dar eṣfahān). It thus links the legacy of the Achaemenid Empire to that of the Safavids (1501–1722) – the first Islamic dynasty to establish a unified Iranian state. The message of an Iranian kingship outshining and bridging the centuries and linking it directly to the ruling Pahlavi dynasty is evident.

While the 50 and 100 rial bills are pure in their Achaemenid symbolism, showing a gift-offering human and a sphinx guardian deity from a relief in Persepolis on the front, and the famous *proskynesis* relief from the northern stairs of the Apadana at Persepolis and the palace of Darius on the back respectively,¹⁷ the 200 rial bill connects the centuries once more. The front features a small decorative illustration of Darius' palace adjoined by two columns reaching into the ring of the watermark. An Achaemenid figure is also seen in the centre of the piece. The back, however, shows the "Bridge of 33 Arches" (sī-ō se pol), labelled "Bridge of Allah Verdi Khan in Esfahan" (pol-e allāh verdī-hān dar eṣfahān) after its Iranian-Georgian architect. Achaemenid griffin columns from Persepolis frame the motif.

"White Revolution" avant la lettre

[...] the flame of Persia [is] burning again. Great nations come and go. A century ago Persia has been of no importance, except to historians, romanticists, and students of archaeology. Look at her now. She is making her challenge to join the new world. Her greatest enemy is illiteracy. She has started to beat it by building four thousand schools in a year. Schools for adults as well as for children. Her other enemy is the scarcity of water. By building great dams, Persia's water too is brought under control. She's moving fast into heavy industry. The country has to do a lot to catch up industrially with the Western world. But one of the wonders is that this old sleeping beauty is now awake. 18 – Orson Welles in the "Eternal Light" (1971)

While the recourse to ancient dynasties continued to be a focal point of the Pahlavis' political iconography, the 6th series of banknotes issued by the National Bank of Iran in 1333/1954 constituted a noteworthy addition and shift in its pictorial language. The preceding year had witnessed the coup d'état of 28th Mordad, a joint operation of the British MI6 and the American CIA that ousted the government of Moḥammad Moșadeqq (r. 1951–1953). His popular oil nationalisation program not only posed a serious threat to Western economic interests, but also campaigned against the Shah and raised fears of an increasing communist influence in Iran. 19 The removal of Moṣadeqq, who has occasionally been compared to Gandhi or Nasser and still enjoys great fame in Iran, left the monarchy with a profound crisis of legitimation. The Shah and his entourage seemed to many like henchmen of the Western powers - a stigma which never really ceased to haunt the monarchy and eventually helped to plant the seeds of the "Islamic Revolution" some 25 years later.²⁰ Besides state sponsored narratives of a popular uprising (qiyām-e mellī) that eventually saved the monarchy,

an iconographic offensive was launched. It added new symbols of modernization and national sovereignty to the political iconography. The 6th series of banknotes, printed one year after the coup, is an illustrative example.

The front of the new bills shows only minor alterations. The Shah is now seen in profile, having changed into his gala uniform, looking left. The middle pattern is now abstract, lacking figural representations. Among the 10, 20, 50, and 100 rial denominations only the last two have a watermark, while the two low-denomination banknotes show illustrations in the watermark field. The 10 rial bill's artwork displays columns of Persepolis, while the 20 rial shows a fighting scene from a relief of the west entrance to the Palace of Darius. Except for these two motifs, references to the tradition of ancient kinghood are absent. Yet more importantly, and expressed through a change of the backs' motifs, the focus has been transformed to what can be called the second, yet increasingly central pillar of the Pahlavis' political iconography: modernization through the state.





The Iranian 10 rial note of 1954 (P64) marks the entrance of modern architecture into Iran's monetary iconography.

The 10 rial bill portrays the Mausoleum of Avicenna (āramgāh-e ibn-e sīnā). It was constructed by the Ecole des Beaux Artstrained architect Hūšang Seyḥūn between 1952 and 1953 in the provincial city of Hamadan, and commemorates the millennial birth anniversary of the Persian polymath. Its modern architectural structure is characterized by its concrete pillars and is designed to resemble the Gonbad-e Qābūs, a 72 metres-tall brick tower in northeastern Iran that was inaugurated in Avicenna's lifetime (and has recently been added to UNESCO's world heritage list). It is remarkable in that for the first time in Iranian paper money a contemporary architectural structure is shown - the only possible prior exceptions being a German-built rail bridge and the German-designed old headquarters of the National Bank of Iran, reminiscent of Achaemenid palaces. The architect and scholar Nāder Ardalān remarks that due to economic shortcomings in the immediate post-war period "only token

architectural and city planning gestures could be afforded,"21 which, however, served as symbols of growing national identity.





The Bridge of Veresk on the Iranian 200 rial note of 1948 (P51) is one of the earliest examples of the symbolically expressed modernising agenda of the Pahlavis.

The back of the 20 rial bill shows the new central building of the National Bank of Iran (banā-ye markazī-ye bānk-e mellī-e īrān). Located in the government district of Tehran, it was added to the iconic old building in Ferdowsi Street in the early 1950s. As another example of post-war architecture in Iran, its aesthetics are functionalist and it combines features of Bauhaus and Streamline Moderne. The cars depicted in front of the building symbolise the advent of modernity, especially the minibus which can be read as a sign of growing mobility for all strata of society. Asphalted streets and carefully placed trees speak of a new spatial order and city planning. The rejection of the old order, which was identified with decay and chaos, and the connection of Iran to the Western world, was based on three pillars: the military, clothes and architecture. The new central bank building embodied this policy not only symbolically, but also through economic planning and centralization.

The 50 rial bill depicts the Kūhrang tunnel and its dam (tūnel-e kūhrang wa sadd-e ān). It was inaugurated in 1332/1953 and follows the dream of an envisioned project of Shah 'Abbās (r. 1587–1629) that was, however, never realised. The dam served as the water transfer hub for agriculture in the semi-arid province of Čahār-Maḥāl-o Baḥtiyārī. While its depiction might also serve as bridge to the past – the present Shah accomplishing long-envisioned projects – it also points to the future, and highlights the development of the countryside.

Yet another emblematic motif is the oil refinery of Abadan (pālāyešgāh-e Ābādān). Constructed and owned by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, it was one of the largest refineries in the world. Its nationalization in 1951, and the subsequent election of Moḥammad Moṣadeqq as prime minister, prompted the so-called "Abadan crisis." After the coup that ousted Moṣadeqq, however, a consortium was founded and it was to share profits

50/50, modelled on a similar agreement between Aramco and Saudi-Arabia. The Shah celebrated this new agreement as his government's accomplishment, and indeed the oil revenues did rise from \$34 million, at the time the new bill went into circulation, to \$20 billion in 1975/76²² – until which time the motif was still printed on every 100 rial note.

The message delivered by all these icons of development and industrialization, as Roman Siebertz has pointed out, is two-sided: while the representations of modernization met the demands of many activists campaigning for technical advancement, they simultaneously exhibited the ever-growing instruments of a centralized, authoritarian state. 23 The so-called second generation of Iranian intellectuals themselves, however, conceptualized modernity chiefly in economic and industrial terms.²⁴ Europeanization and secularization, or even anti-religiosity, was conceived to be an inseparable part of modernization, or a form of "civilizing nationalism." 25 It is significant and speaks volumes about how important the agenda of modernization had become vis-à-vis traditional forms of legitimation and self-representation of Iranian monarchs, that the only mosque ever to be printed on a banknote during the entire Pahlavi era was the tomb of Daniel (āramgāh-e dānīāl) in Šūš (5 rial, several issues 1937–1944).26





The back of the Iran 200 rial note of 1958 (P70) depicts the new Mehrābād Airport terminal, suggesting the government's growing reach over the country.

The depiction of Mehrābād Airport (forūdgāh-e mehrābād) on the 200 rial bill of 1337/1958 bears testimony to this ambiguity. It is part of the 7th series of the National Bank of Iran (signed by Ebrāhīm Kāšānī and Moḥammad-Režā Vīškāʾī). While the pattern of the banknote is almost identical to that of the 200 rial bill from 1330/1951, the back motif has changed. Instead of the bridge of Allah Verdi Khan in Esfahan, it shows the newly opened, first asphalt paved runway and Terminal 1 of Mehrābād airport in Tehran (forūdgāh-e mehrābād-e tehrān). Completed in 1955 by Moḥsen Forūġī (1907–1983), who also studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and his Swedish consultants, the terminal met universal acclaim.²⁷ While two planes are seen in the air, in front of the terminal a twin-engine aircraft is parked

on the runway. Its inscription reads "Iranian Airways" in English ("šerkat-e havāpeymā'i-ye īrān" in Persian), and despite showing a front landing gear it roughly resembles a Douglas DC-3 of which Iranian Airways possessed a dozen models. While certainly showing the progress made in aviation and transportation, it also visualized the central government's growing authority and its inclination to control larger parts of society, if not all of it. Now remote areas could easily be reached. The state became omnipresent through technical progress because technical progress was essentially made possible through the state.

This very message of pushing the country forward was later enshrined in the "White Revolution" (enqelāb-e sefīd) or "The Revolution of Shah and People" (enqelāb-e šāh wa mellat) as it was also called. It originally encompassed a five-point agenda, including land reform and women's suffrage, and advocated the development of rural areas. Until the advent of the "Islamic Revolution" in 1978/79, the iconography of Iran's banknotes was based on these very principles.

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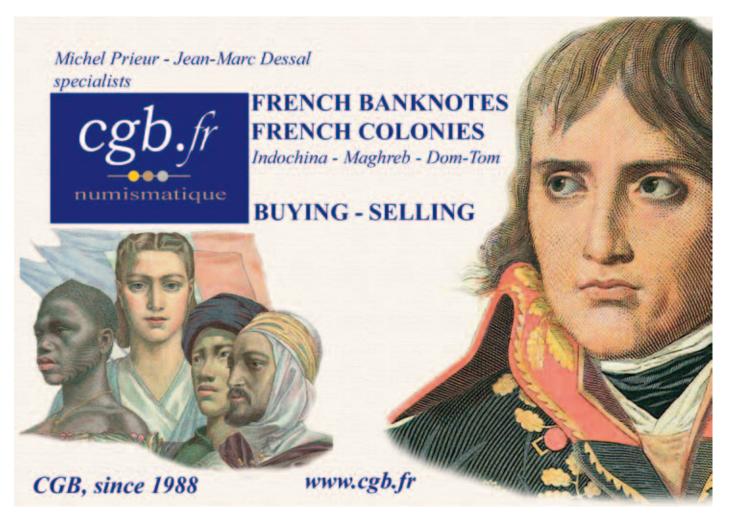
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Notes

- ¹ The author is currently writing his PhD thesis on contemporary Iranian history at the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, and can be reached at Christian.Funke@zegk.uni-heidelberg.de.
- ² Album, Bates & Floor, "Coins and Coinage," pp. 14-41.
- ³ Cf. Siebertz, Die Briefmarken Irans als Mittel der politischen Bildpropaganda.
- ⁴ For the case of Azerbaijan see Symes, *The Banknotes of Iranian Azerbaijan*.
- ⁵ Milani, *The Shah*, p. 275.
- ⁶ In 1294 the İlhanate ruler Gayhatu introduced a short-lived paper currency (čaw) in Iran, which was modelled after the Chinese *Chao*. Cf. Shargi, "Eskenas," pp. 615-616.
- 7 "Emżā'-e ma' mūr-e moḥtaram-e dowlat-e 'alīye-ye Īrān." Quoted in Shargi, "Eskenās," p. 615.
- 8 Cf. Hourcade & Tafażżolī: "Damāvand."
- ⁹ Quoted in Abrahamian, A History of Modern Iran, p. 123.
- 10 Amanat, "Fatḥ-ʿAlī Shah Qājār."
- ¹¹ Cf. Siebertz, *Die Briefmarken Irans als Mittel der politischen Bildpropaganda*, p. 33.
- ¹² Cf. Siebertz, Die Briefmarken Irans als Mittel der politischen Bildpropaganda, pp. 32-33.
- ¹³ It can be seen at the east stairway of the Apadāna in Persepolis.

- ¹⁴ The cylinder seal has been found in Thebes and is now on display at the British Museum, London.
- ¹⁵ Cf. Boyce, "Fravaši," p. 195. The *faravahar* is also seen on the 10 rial banknote of 1932, a 500 rial specimen of 1935, and the 50 rial banknotes of 1937–1942.
- ¹⁶ The frieze is exhibited in the Louvre, Paris.
- ¹⁷ The *proskynesis* relief is on display in the National Museum of Iran, Tehran.
- ¹⁸ Available at www.youtube.com/watch?v=0kL4bJCP3gA, 41:59-43:07.
- ¹⁹ Cf. Abrahamian, A History of Modern Iran, p. 115.
- ²⁰ Cf. Abrahamian, A History of Modern Iran, p. 122.
- ²¹ Ardalān, "Architecture. viii. Pahlavi, after World War II," pp. 351-355.
- ²² Cf. Abrahamian, A History of Modern Iran, p. 123-124.
- ²³ Cf. http://www.uni-bamberg.de/fileadmin/uni/fakultaeten/guk_lehrstuehle/iranistik/dfg-siebertz.pdf.
- ²⁴ Cf. Kamrava, *Iran's Intellectual Revolution*, p. 46.
- ²⁵ Cf. Kamrava, Iran's Intellectual Revolution, p. 50.
- ²⁶ This trend was completely revised after the 1979 revolution.
- ²⁷ Ardalān, "Architecture. viii. Pahlavi, after World War II," pp. 351-355.
- ²⁸ Cf. Atrvash, "Aviation."



Replacement Banknotes in Finland: the Quest for More Efficiency in Note Printing

Antti Heinonen LM169

ollectors have a growing interest in replacement banknotes. One indication of this is the IBNS Arabic Chapter's project to develop the first encyclopaedia of world replacement issues, as reported occasionally in this journal by Ali Mehilba.¹ Even if it is well known that replacement banknotes are used to replace defective banknotes or banknote sheets, the various systems being used to make replacement notes are sometimes difficult to identify. In addition, replacement letters and symbols may confuse a novice. However, the systems become clear with an understanding of the logic behind their use. Generally the printing and evolution of replacement banknotes is connected to efforts by the printers to gain efficiencies. Finland is an excellent example of how printing efficiencies dictated the implementation of replacement banknotes, and ultimately also led to their abandonment.

Banknotes are based on trust. Issuers foster this trust through design and security features, but also with the faultlessness and quality of their banknotes. In addition, the number of new banknotes in a packet should be easy to verify by cashiers.

The printers responsible for the note production should fulfil all these requirements. This presumes a functioning quality management system and a process to replace defective banknotes before delivery to the issuer. Historically, cashiers would manually check a new note packet on the basis of their serial numbers, and printers used to replace a defective banknote with another note having the same serial number. Thereby gaps in the numerical order of a banknote packet could be avoided, and the content was easy to verify. However, these manual interventions slowed down

production, and in the quest for efficient processes printers revised this practice.

It was probably the US Bureau of Engraving and Printing (USBEP) that first started to separate the production of banknotes meant for replacement purposes from on-going production by using a specific symbol for replacement notes. Beginning in 1910, the USBEP added a star (*) prefix to the serial numbers of those sheets which were to replace defective banknotes, and thereby avoided interventions in the on-going production. By replacing defective banknotes with a note having a starprefix, the numerical order in

the packet could be maintained, and it was still easy to manually verify the packet.

The introduction of replacement banknotes in Finland in 1955

In 1955, like various other printers, the Bank of Finland earmarked replacement banknotes with a star-sign. At first, such notes were used only in the production of low denomination 100, 500 and 1000 markka notes. Thus the procedure was similar to that in Norway and Canada, where the replacement notes were also initially used only for low denominations. The need to gain production efficiency was most pressing for notes having low face values, but high production volumes. As this was successful the practice was extended to all Finnish denominations in the 1963 series, and all notes with the star-sign began with the prefix letter A.



Finnish banknotes found defective during the production process were replaced from 1955 with specially printed notes. The note with a serial number A0000001* originated from the first sheet of replacement banknotes printed by the Bank of Finland printing works.²



During the production of the 1963 series, the prefix letter for a new batch of replacement banknotes was chosen according to the prefix letter used in the on-going production.

Recurring modifications in the usage of replacement banknotes

In 1963, monetary reform came to Finland. The name of the monetary unit, markka was not changed, but the new markka was equal to 100 old ones. Accordingly, the reform was similar to that in France a few years earlier. There were only minor changes in the design of the 1963 banknote series, and at first, the earmarking of replacement banknotes was kept unchanged.

Yet, during production of the 1963 series the replacement practice was eventually changed. Instead of marking all replacement banknotes with the letter A, a new batch of star notes was prefixed with the same letter as used in the on-going production. Thereby, it was not necessary to separately reset the prefix letter of the numbering machine for the production of star notes. Furthermore, the serial numbering of the new batch of star notes continued without gaps from the last serial number used with the former prefix letter. For example, when 222,000 pieces of the 5 markka notes were printed with letters A*, J* and S* and additional replacement notes were needed, the prefix letter X* was chosen because at that time the prefix letter X was used in the on-going production. The serial numbering of the new batch of replacement notes began from X0222001*.

In 1973, the Bank of Finland printing works procured a new numbering machine, which no longer had special digits like the star sign. In order to continue the old practice the star sign was at first added to the replacement note sheets in an offset machine. However, a more efficient solution was needed.

The new numbering machine had three discs for the printing of prefix letters and serial numbers. The first disc included prefix letters from A to I. The prefix letter I was selected for the marking of replacement notes, because this enabled the simultaneous printing of prefix letters from A to H with replacement notes without changing the numbering disc. Consequently, when double prefix letters were required to produce the huge volumes of 1963 10 markka notes, Litt. A, AÖ³ was used for replacement notes. As before, this allowed the simultaneous printing of other prefix letters from the end of the Finnish alphabet with replacement notes without changing the numbering disc.





The last letters in the discs of the new numbering machine acquired in 1973 were used for replacement notes. Accordingly, the 10 markka note 1963 Litt. A having a prefix letter AÖ (top) as well as 10 markka note 1980 with a prefix letter I are replacement issues.

This procedure also explains why the letter T was used for earmarking replacement notes in the production of 1963 5 markka notes Litt. A. In the final printing order of that banknote type, it was foreseen that the prefix letter T would not be needed, and therefore it was used for replacement purposes.

The next change in the use of replacement banknotes was driven by a new numbering practice. In anticipation of the new 1986 banknote series, the Bank of Finland printing works introduced some minor technical changes already applied to the last upgrade of 1963 series. One of the technical changes was optically readable serial numbers having ten digits. Therefore, the use of prefix letters was discontinued. An optically readable serial number enabled more efficient monitoring of production, as well



In production of the 10 markka note 1980 Litt. A series numbered 991 and 992 (following the identification digit of 10 markka note = 1) were used for replacement purposes.



The last replacement note series used in production of 10 markka note 1986 was 997.

as the inventories of finished banknotes in the printing works. As a consequence, a new solution was once again needed for replacement banknotes.

To address this new challenge, the ten-digit serial number was constructed so that the first digit identified the denomination: in the case of the 10 markka note, it was 1. The following three digits identified the batch number (starting from 001) and the last six digits, the note in its batch. In accordance with earlier logic, the printing works selected series 991 and later 992 for replacement purposes. Similar practices are very common elsewhere, and depending on the structure of the serial numbers, series such as 9, 99, 9/99 or 99/99 are used for replacement purposes by printers of various currencies.

Final use and abandonment of replacement banknotes in the 1986 series

When the production of a new banknote series, type 1986, began in Finland, the recently introduced practice of using series starting with 99 for replacement purposes was continued. In the case of 1986 10 markka notes, seven replacement note series 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996 and 997 were needed before the end of production of the denomination in 1991.

The use of replacement banknotes for the other denominations in the 1986 series was abandoned shortly after the start of production. To gain additional efficiencies in the production process, the printing works had acquired a new sorting machine, which could identify a defective banknote on the basis of an earmark and destroy it. The further use of replacement banknotes would have required a complicated process to manually replace the destroyed banknotes. Therefore, the printing works discontinued the replacement practice which during the previous three decades had gone through various modifications and created a number of interesting variants for banknote collectors.

This new policy meant that the banknote packets produced by the Bank of Finland printing works began to have gaps in the numerical order which were not covered by replacement banknotes. The new policy was introduced for 50, 100 and 1000 markka notes after finalizing the printing order for 1986. Because the printing of the 1986-type 500 markka note began only in 1987, no replacement notes were used. However, for 10 markka notes, replacement banknotes were used up to 1991 because 10 markka notes were not processed using the new sorting machine.

Conclusion

The story of Finnish replacement banknotes illustrates that efficiency was the basic principle dictating their recurring modifications. The quest for efficiency created various solutions for the identification of replacement notes, which by casual observation seems to have no logic. However, these changes were the consequence of new challenges, and they were implemented as long as the advantages in using replacement banknotes were bigger than the negatives. When the technical barriers became too high, the use of replacement banknotes was discontinued. Similar developments in replacement practices can be found with other countries' currencies.

What can be concluded from the volumes of replacement banknotes? Before giving any estimates it is fair to note that it was defective banknotes that resulted in the printing of replacements. Furthermore, not every replacement note printed was put into circulation. Thus the amounts in the accompanying tables are maximum volumes. On the other hand, while the printing works strived for efficiency, all banknotes that met specifications were normally delivered to the central bank. Therefore, what was remaining from the last batch of replacement banknotes could be used as a tail to the last delivery to the Bank of Finland. With these caveats, comparing the amounts of replacement banknotes with the total production volumes, their share in Finland was in per mils and only in a very few cases more than 1%.

Identification of Finnish replacement banknotes⁴

1955 - 1957 series	Replacement banknotes
100 markkaa 1955	A*
100 markkaa 1957	A*
500 markkaa 1955	A*
500 markkaa 1956	A*
1000 markkaa 1955	A*
1963 - 1980 series	Replacement banknotes
1 markka 1963	A0000001*-A0150000* K0150001*-K0300000* U0300001*-U0480000* A0480001*-A0780000*
5 markkaa 1963	A0000001*-A0102000* J0102001*-J0150000* S0150001*-S0222000* X0222001*-X0270000* Y0270001*-Y0318000* Ö0318001*-Ö0390000*
5 markkaa 1963 Litt. A	A0000001*-A0045000* B0045001*-B0120000* D0120001*-D0195001* F0195001*-F0270000* I0270001*-I0345000* L0345001*-L0420000* T0000001-T0450000
5 markkaa 1963 Litt. B	A0000001*-A0024000* B0024001*-B0264000* N0264001*-N0504000* I0000001-I1440000
10 markkaa 1963	A0000001*-A0110000* K0110001*-K0150000*
10 markkaa 1963 Litt. A	A0000001*-A0092000* K0092001*-K0164000* T0164001*-T0284000* Ö0284001*-Ö0332000* AA0332001*-AA0452000* AM0452001*-AM0500000* AN0500001*-AN0620000* AÅ0620001*-AÅ1180000* AÖ0000001-AÖ1360000
10 markkaa 1980	A0000001*-A0120000* B0120001*-B0312000* D0312001*-D0592000* J0592001*-J0872000* R0872001*-R1432000* I0000001-I2120000
10 markkaa 1980 Litt. A	1991000001-1991960000 1992000001-1992960000
50 markkaa 1963	A0000001*-A0048000* C0000001*-C0040000*
50 markkaa 1963 Litt. A	A0040001*-A0048000*

1963 - 1980 series	Replacement banknotes
50 markkaa 1963 Litt. B	A0048001*-A0068000* B0068001*-B0098000* C0098001*-C0118000* D0118001*-D0158000* E0158001*-E0178000* F0162301*-F0210300*
50 markkaa 1977	A0000001*-A0096000* G0096001*-G0216000* I0000001-I0240000
100 markkaa 1963	A0000001*-A0060000*
100 markkaa 1963 Litt. A	A0060001*-A0086000* B0086001*-B0106000* C0106001*-C0126000* D0126001*-D0206000* E0206001*-E0302000* G0301001*-G0349000*
100 markkaa 1976	A0000001*-A0072000* D0072001*-D0216000* J0216001*-J0356000* N0356001*-N0496000* P0496001*-P0776000* I0000001-I0808000
500 markkaa 1975	A0000001*-A0045600* I0000001-I0120000

1986 series	Replacement banknotes
10 markkaa 1986	1991000001-1991960000
	1992000001-1992960000
	1993000001-1993950000
	1994000001-1994840000
	1995000001-1995960000
	1996000001-1996720000
	1997000001-1997560000
50 markkaa 1986	3991000001-3991420000
100 markkaa 1986	5991000001-5991560000
1000 markkaa 1986	8991000001-8991198000

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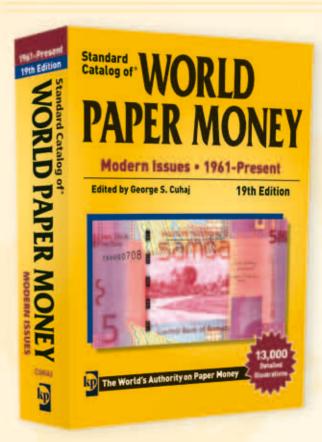
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Notes

- ¹ See e.g. *IBNS Journal* 51:3 pp. 8–9.
- ² All photographs courtesy of Jaakko Koskentola.
- ³ Ö is the last letter in the Finnish alphabet.
- ⁴ The table includes a couple of details which at first glance appear inconsistent, but they are, however, based on the production records of the Bank of Finland printing works. The table is addressed in more detail in the recently published book (only in Finnish) referred under Sources.

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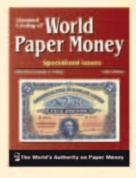
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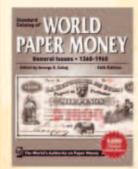
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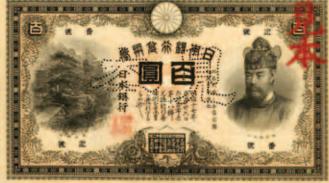




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Where are the Millions of Rosenberg Rubles Made for Wartime Use by Germany?

Uwe Bronnert 9253 (translated by Hans-Dieter Müller LM198)

n early summer of 1940, after the German military campaign against France ended with the armistice signed in Paris in June, the decision was taken to invade the USSR. On July 29, 1940 the Chief of the Operations, Staff General Jodl, informed the General Staff of the German Armed Forces about the decision of the Führer, Adolph Hitler, to eliminate "the permanent bolshevist threat" by war, because a battle with the Communists would be inevitable. The army commander-in-chief, Field Marshal von Brauchitsch, and the Chief of the General Staff, General Halder, had completed a rough operation plan only a short time later.

Non-military organizations were also preparing for the upcoming invasion. On May 28, 1941, a month before German forces launched their attack on Russia, nine men gathered in Berlin to discuss the rearrangement of the currency system in a Soviet Union occupied by the Third Reich: Walther Funk (Minister of Economy of the German Reich, President of the Bank of the German Reich and Chief representative of the German economy); Alfred Rosenberg (chief ideologist and a national leader of the Nazi Party - NSDAP - and later head of the Reich's Ministry of the Eastern Territories); Dr. Alfred Mayer (a regional branch leader of the NSDAP and deputy governor of Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe); Arno Schickedanz (staff leader of the NSDAP and a leader of the ideological and propaganda activities of the party); Dr. Walter Landfried (secretary of state in the Prussian Finance Ministry and Prussian State Counselor); Friedrich Wilhelm (Director of the Reichsbank); Dr. Gustav Schlotterer (director in the Reich Ministry of Economy); Mayor Dr. Max Winkler (Head of the Office of Eastern Affairs and former mayor of Graudenz); and Senior Regional Leader Walter Malletke. Their decisions set off one of the great numismatic mysteries of wartime Germany [Military Tribunal, Vol XXVI, pp 580 - 584, Document 1031-PS]. This is the background to that mystery.

The records of the May 28 meeting have been preserved. Reichsleiter Rosenberg said the following:

The remake of the currency in Russia, especially in the Ukrainian regions, should not be considered only from the economic point of view but more importantly from a political point of view – keeping in mind the consequences of a misguided financial policy. The following facts have to be accounted for:

1.) The economic situation in the East is not comparable at all with the situation in the West. The economic situation in the East is characterized by low wages on the one hand and a great shortage of goods on the other. The typical worker having a monthly income of only 20 to 30 Reichsmark can afford to purchase almost nothing. If the Reich's treasury notes are introduced at a fixed exchange rate to the ruble, we have to take into account a growing general dissatisfaction. The exchanged rubles would represent such a small wage that the Ukrainian working people would have an even lower standard of living than today. And, of course, the Germans would

be blamed for that decline in their living conditions. Because every economic problem that arises will be linked directly to the introduction of the new currency, handling it that way would not be acceptable.

- 2.) We can only expect a very low level of education of the Russian people; more than 50% of them being illiterate even today. The cultural level is very low as well. The Reichskreditkassenscheine (military notes) that will be introduced in the first step, will not even be read by the people, because those who are able to read only know the Cyrillic alphabet but not Latin.
- 3.) The amount of notes needed cannot be estimated in advance. We have to take into account that a measurable amount of notes will be destroyed or carted away, before banks or savings banks could be under control.

Because of all these reasons is seems to be necessary to take into account these political aspects during the establishment of a new currency. Moreover we have to proceed differently in each country.

Especially in regard to the Baltic States, it needs to be kept in mind that no matter how the currency issue is resolved, it will only be for a limited time because there the Reichsmark is very likely to be introduced in the end. Concerning the Ukraine and the Caucasus region, it will be necessary to stick to the current currency, the ruble, at least until a Ukrainian and a Caucasian National Bank has been established. By printing new ruble notes in Germany and by manufacturing printing blocks which can be used in those regions, it has to be taken care that enough ruble banknotes are available for the troops as well as for the people to purchase the goods needed. To establish a fixed rate to the Reichsmark during this period of time will be very critical. Because of the printing of new ruble notes, we surely need to accept a certain inflation. Only after the general situation is under control and stabilized may we think about the introduction of a currency which is linked to the Reichsmark in a certain ratio.

Economy Minister Funk pointed out:

He as well is aware that there are certain significant risks linked to the introduction of the Reich's treasury notes and to the assignment of a fixed exchange rate. From the very beginning he has been sure that it would turn out to be very difficult to put the Russian currency in any relation to the German one. The exchange rate of 10 rubles per Reichsmark, which has been finally agreed on, because of the different economic situation must be considered to be arbitrary. Moreover he is aware that the people living in the countryside will not be able to deal with the German banknotes, because they can't read the German text thereon.

He raised the question, how the numerous troops who have entered these regions will be paid. Any kind of speculation must be avoided which may endanger the food supply plan (Ernährungsaktion) of the Secretary of the State Backe.

Staff leader Schickedanz proposed:

that the pay of the soldiers should be retained in Germany, although they would have full access to it. The soldiers in Russia should be paid additional pocket money in rubles. In response to the comment that the Army High Command could have an issue with this, Schickedanz replied that the Army High Command has not heard such proposals, which would actually offer them a gift. The exact figure of that additional payment of course is yet to be determined. Due to the fact that soldiers in those occupied regions can hardly buy anything, this amount could be very low. Being so, there is hardly any risk of speculation and also the food supply program of the Secretary of the State Backe wouldn't be endangered.

Ministerial Director Schlotterer had doubts regarding the fact that there will be no fixed exchange rate between the Russian and the German currency. He was afraid that later on the expected economic contracts and the exchange of goods wouldn't be possible, if such a ratio isn't assigned.

Mayor Dr. Winkler had the following opinion:

It has to be taken into account, that the Russians would take away as many Soviet banknotes as possible and that printing blocks to print new notes will not be available either. Therefore it needs to be ensured that enough banknotes are available. He proposed to use a rotary press to print in Germany the estimated amount of rubles needed already and provide the notes to the German military.

Based on his investigations he is convinced that private printing houses would be able to print a sufficient amount of notes. It is not necessary to take too much care, that the paper used is exactly the same as that used to print the Russian rubles. Moreover it should be explained to the people that the Russians had stolen the ruble notes and that Germany had to provide new notes as quickly as possible.

The director of the Reichsbank Wilhelm asked to avoid the impression that the Reichbank had anything to do with the printing of those ruble notes. It must be avoided so that the Reichsbank will not be blamed for being involved in forging notes. A specific organization has to be established taking care of this issue.

Economy Minister Funk summarized the results of this meeting:

He agreed to the proposal made by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, especially because the local inhabitants wouldn't be able to recognize the German banknotes and because a distinct exchange rate between the Russian and the German currency cannot be established.

He asked Ministerial Director Schlotterer to contact the military immediately in order to find out whether they will accept the proposals made during this meeting.

The whole monetary situation cannot be evaluated in advance. Neither the economic nor the financial circumstances could be estimated in advance. Therefore, compared with everything what has been proposed so far, the proposals of Reichsleiter Rosenberg seem to be the most feasible and the most advantageous from the perspective of the German currency.

Only a few days later the Administrative Board of the Reich treasury was working on these questions as well. Ignoring the last official quotation that 100 rubles corresponded to 47 Reichsmark, the exchange rate was fixed for the reason of simplicity at 10 Reichspfennig per ruble. It was mentioned as well that the German Embassy in Moscow used a rate of only for 8.5 Reichspfennig per ruble.

On the other hand, the supply of money had to be ensured. As in most of the other occupied countries, it was planned to proceed according the already well-established pattern. The Reich treasuries should serve as an auxiliary bank and the Reichsmark (in the form of Reich treasury notes) as an auxiliary currency.

The proceeding seemed feasible to all those present because Reich treasury notes with a value of 4 billion Reichsmark where available within a very short period. Some 500 million Reichsmark were already introduced in circulation and another 700 million Reichsmark were to be kept as a reserve for the occupied western and southeastern European countries. This meant that 2.8 billion Reichsmark were still left. Some 1.5 billion were stored at the 500 Reichsbank offices and 0.7 billion were planned to be used for the six-week long military campaign in the East. If the amount of circulating Reich treasury notes in the West could be limited, an additional amount of 1-2 billion Reichsmark would be available for the East. According to the proposed exchange rate, that would be 10 to 20 billion rubles. To be on the safe side, an additional 1 billion Reichsmark had been ordered printed. According to a note dated June 19 from the head office of the Reich treasuries, the Reichsdruckerei, the state printing office, should quickly print banknotes of 1, 2, 5 and 20 Reichsmark making up 1 billion Reichsmark.

On June 22, 1941, at 3:30 a.m. three million German and 600,000 allied Romanian, Hungarian and Finish soldiers crossed the border of the Soviet Union. The Reich treasury notes of 50, 20, 5, 2, 1 and ½ Reichsmark as well as the coins of 10, 5, 2 and 1 Reichspfennig were declared legal tender in the occupied territories, parallel to the ruble.

According to a decree of the Führer dated July 17, the civilian occupation regime established by Germany in the Baltic States, the region around Bialystok in Poland and the west part of Belarusia should become closely linked to the German Empire. The meeting protocol of the Administrative Board of the Reich treasury dated August 13, 1941 stated that in these regions only the Reichsmark would be legal tender. In the other occupied Soviet Russian regions the ruble would circulate in parallel with the Reich treasury notes. Moreover it was planned to establish a provisional currency issuing bank in Kiev, in order to ensure a sufficient reserve of rubles. The printing of these required notes, an amount of 10 billion rubles, was already ongoing. The printing costs were envisaged at about 12 million Reichsmark. The ruble notes were planned to be distributed via the respective Reich treasuries to the units of troops. After consolidation of the local situation additional regional currency issuing banks were planned to be established.







Specimens of 1 ruble (top), 3 ruble (middle) and 5 ruble notes – the so-called Rosenberg rubles – prepared for use in areas of the Soviet Union occupied by Germany.

The following letter proves that the notes mentioned above were not being printed yet, but only proofs were provided by the Reichsdruckerei.

Berlin, August 12, 1941

1. To Kriegsverwaltungsabteilungschef Winter via the Reichsbanknebenstelle Bartenstein/Ostpr.

Concerning: ruble notes of the currency issuing bank to be established in Kiev.

The Reichsdruckerei – Senior executive officer Schröder – has proposed to print the following amount of auxiliary rubles for the currency issuing bank in Kiev.

Notes of 1 ruble = 1 billion rubles

Notes of 3 rubles = 1.8 billion rubles

Notes of 5 rubles = 1.5 billion rubles

Notes of 1 tscherw. (= 10 rubles) = 2 billion rubles

Notes of 3 tscherw. = 1.5 billion rubles

Notes of 5 tscherw. = 1.2 billion rubles

Notes of 10 tscherw. = 1 billion rubles

10 billion rubles

As senior executive officer Schröder has informed us, he has presented the proofs of the new ruble notes to the Ministry for the Eastern Territories (hand written note: The specimens have been approved). After discussing the print run and the printing costs (approximately 12 million RM) Hr. Schröder has been informed that he will receive a written order within the coming days to print and provide banknotes of 10 billion rubles.







Specimens of 1 tscherwenotz (top), 3 tscherwonzen (upper middle), 5 tscherwonzen (lower middle) and 10 tscherwonzen (bottom) notes prepared for use in areas of the Soviet Union occupied by Germany.

After that the *Reichsdruckerei* sent him the finished specimens (except the one for 10 Tscherw, which wasn't available yet) and asked him, to agree on the proposed denominations and the provided specimen as well.

On August 20, the Administrative Board of the Reich treasury informed the Finance Minister that the order to print the ruble notes has been passed to the *Reichsdruckerei*, which, on the following day, provided the estimated dates of delivery. The *Reichsdruckerei* agreed to provide the notes in units of 10 or 20 packages.

Denomination	Number of notes	Estimated date delivered amo		ery and
Notes of 1 ruble	1 billion	From Sept. 22 onward From Sept. 29 onward	Daily	2 million notes 4 million notes
Notes of 3 rubles	600 million	From Sept. 22 onward From Sept. 29 onward	Daily	1 million notes 2.2 million notes
Notes of 5 rubles	300 million	From Sept. 22 onward From Sept. 29 onward	Daily	600,000 notes 1.2 million notes
Notes of 1 tscherwonetz (= 10 rubles)	200 million	From Sept. 25 onward From Oct. 2 onward	Daily	500,000 notes 1 million notes
Notes of 3 tscherwonzen (= 30 rubles)	50 million	From Sept. 29 onward From Oct. 2 onward	Daily	200,000 notes 400.000 notes
Notes of 5 tscherwonzen (= 50 rubles)	24 million	From Oct. 6 onward From Oct. 13 onward	Daily	100,000 notes 200,000 notes
Notes of 10 tscherwonzen (= 100 rubles)	10 million	Starting mid October	Daily	200,000 notes

According to these plans the printing and delivery of the requested 2.184 billion notes of a total value of 10 billion rubles would have taken almost one year.

On January 29, 1942 the auxiliary ruble notes were again on the agenda of the Board of Administration. The Director of the *Reichsbank*, Kretzschmann, informed his colleagues that the Ministry for the Eastern Territories planned to issue the notes. However, Economy Ministry director Schlotterer preferred to consult the Reich treasuries in advance and to listen to their opinions.

Kretzschmann described the situation in the following terms:

The ruble has significantly lost value in the occupied territories. The Reich treasury notes were bought in huge amounts at prices between 12 to 25 rubles per Reichsmark. It seems that these currency shortcomings were supported by Soviet agents behind the German frontlines, in order to disturb the people and increase the discontent in the German occupied regions by destroying their own currency. Under these circumstances the emission of the auxiliary ruble notes would lead to suspicion especially as the notes are very similar to the Soviet ruble and issued at par with the Soviet ruble. In the case the auxiliary ruble is issued at a premium compared with the Soviet ruble, this would even increase the already existing confusion. In those regions

where a civil administration has already been established, the auxiliary ruble is not planned to be released into circulation. Being so, these notes would only be issued in those regions along the frontline which are occupied by military troops. And even there, men at the frontline will prefer the Reich treasury notes. Because the old Soviet rubles can't be withdrawn from circulation and demonetized and the presence of Reich treasury notes can't be completely avoided due to the fact that they were brought in by troops moving forward, issuing of auxiliary rubles would lead to a situation where three different means of payment would circulate in parallel.

The available amount of auxiliary rubles (as banknotes with denominations from 1 ruble to 10 Tscherwonez — equal to 10 Reichspfennig to 10 Reichsmark respectively) in total will be only 2.7 billion rubles (270 million Reichsmark). This compares to the available amounts of Reich treasury notes reserved for the East totaling 3 billion Reichsmark (as notes with denominations from 50 Reichspfennig to 50 Reichsmark). To achieve the goal and replace all the Reich treasury notes with auxiliary rubles, the printing of rubles would have to be significantly speeded up. But this would have a negative impact on the print orders for Ukraine at this moment — and therefore would be indefensible. Whether the auxiliary ruble could be used as a regional means of payment in the still-to-be-created territorial offices in the East would have to be assessed later.

Finally another reason not to issue the auxiliary ruble is the fact that in the Eastern territories already under German civil administration, the Soviet rubles have been withdrawn already and transferred to the frontline regions. Thus there are sufficient rubles available and need to be utilized first.

The Administrative Board agreed that Dr. Schlotterer will be provided with a negative answer.

The military High Command also disagreed with putting the auxiliary ruble into circulation at this time.

During 1942 the German Armed Forces continued their forward march in the East. They almost gained the oil wells close to Baku, Azerbaijan. Kretzschmann, the Director of the Reichsbank, was already thinking about establishing a new currency issuing bank in the Caucasus region. During the meeting of the Administrative Board on August 10, he reported: ... "it's already been thought to issue the Rosenberg-ruble notes, which were planned to be used as an auxiliary means of payment during the Eastern Campaign, but not required until now, for a first period of time."

With the surrender of the 9th army in Stalingrad on January 31, 1943 things started to change. The German troop withdrawal began and the auxiliary ruble notes printed for the currency issuing bank in Kiev were no longer an important point of discussion. They were not needed.

Only one set of specimens and a few single pieces of these Rosenberg-rubles are known to still exist. This set of specimens – pictures of which have been published by Hoffmann [Hoffmann, p.135] for the first time – were a set intended for the Finance Ministry. The notes are marked with a perforation reading Druckprobe (proof). The six-digit serial number and its twoletter prefix have been replaced by zeros. All notes bear the text 'Abt. II Mustersamml' on the lower right white border and a handwritten five-digit number followed by the suffix 41. The upper white border bears the denomination written in German text. The notes printed by the Reichsdruckerei by letter press are very similar to the circulating Russian notes. This is true especially for their reverse sides, where the denomination is still printed in 11 different languages. The underprint of the 1 ruble note is light-brown and green; the 3 and 5 ruble notes are green and violet. The 1 Tscherwonez note is light-blue and green; the 3 and 5 Tscherwonez notes green and violet; and the 10 Tscherwonez note green and brown. All notes were printed on paper with a watermark. The 1 and 3 rubles have a zigzag pattern as watermark; the 5 ruble and 1 Tschervonez a black and white double cross; and the highest two denominations are printed on paper with a mushroom as a watermark. The text on front is printed in Cyrillic and, in translation, reads:

Issued based on the provisions of the currency issuing bank
Kiev 1941
Currency issuing bank

From time to time some of these single pieces have changed hands in the collector market. Neither the collection of the money museum of the German Bundesbank in Frankfurt/Main nor the one of the *Münzkabinett* of the State Museum in Berlin contain those notes. The Pick collection of the Bayerischen Hypotheken- und Wechselbank AG in Munich as well has only photographs of them. Mrs Dr. Jungmann has been so kind and provided copies of them to illustrate this article. But where have those printed notes disappeared to? In August 1942 they still existed. During bombing raids against Berlin, about 60% of the building of the *Reichsdruckerei* was destroyed. Were the Rosenberg rubles burned? Or were they buried in a salt mine and forgotten in the meantime? Or did German authorities destroy them, or the Soviets after the war has ended. The whereabouts of the Rosenberg rubles remain a mystery.

The text is based on documents from the Bundesarchiv Berlin.

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Alfred Rosenberg

lfred Rosenberg was born on January 12, 1893, the son of a German shoemaker in Reval (today's Tallinn, Estonia) which belonged to Russia at that time. Two factors influenced his development as a young man: the German language and the German tradition on one side and Russian mores and culture on the other. The most important



Alfred Rosenberg.

ideals of the young Rosenberg were Tolstoi, Mussorgskij and Bismarck and the Germanic legends. During World War I he fought on the Russian side, a fact that did not cause him any moral conflict. Because he rejected Christianity, he always felt unsafe and unhappy and sought authority as a substitute for faith.

After the German

revolution he moved to the Reich. Uprooted and unsettled he ended up in the romantic and revolutionary atmosphere of Munich of 1919. He joined the recently founded Nazi Party and became editor of its organ, *Völkischer Beobachter*.

During Hitler's imprisonment after his trial for an attempted coup d'état in November 1923, Rosenberg was able to satisfy his needs for authority by becoming the leader of the remainder of the party. Concerning tactical issues, several disputes arose between Hitler and himself. After Hitler returned to public life, he kept the 'philosopher' Rosenberg at arm's length. Despite this humiliation, Rosenberg remained with this movement and obeyed the Führer's orders. In 1930 he became a member of the Reichstag and published in the same year his muddleheaded and mystic apologia about racism, *Der Mythos des 20. Jahrhunderts* (The myth of the 20th century). This book improved his reputation among the Nazis due to its apparent scholarliness and its incomprehensibleness. But he did not manage to completely reconcile with Hitler.

Even after Hitler's takeover of power, Rosenberg was not given a ministry to run. He became the Nazi Party's representative for external and ideological issues. Only in 1941 he became Minister of the Eastern Territories, but realized very soon that others challenged his role as the German absolute ruler in the East. No matter that he led a huge ministry and an even bigger body of workers, in practice he was ignored, overlooked and forgotten. Still, during the Nuremberg Trials, Rosenberg was sentenced to death and executed on November 16, 1946.

Source

Alexander Dallin; *Deutsche Herrschaft in Russland* 1941-1945, *Eine Studie über Besatzungspolitik*, Düsseldorf, 1958, pp 36-38.

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Leave Centers of British Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan

John K. Kallman 10148 and John Yarwood 5473

t the end of the war with Japan, Australians were in Japan for the signing of the surrender document on September 2, 1945. Progressively advance parties started to arrive to organize the repatriation of Australians who had been POWs and then to set up a logistics organization to support the main occupying force.

The main component of the Australian force arrived in February 1946. The British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) at its peak numbered 40,000 servicemen and women, 11,000 of whom were Australian, the rest coming from the New Zealand 9th Infantry Brigade and a British-Indian division of two brigades. The majority of BCOF troops left Japan in 1947, commencing with those from India, followed by the British and ending with those from New Zealand by May 1948. By mid-1949 only 2,630 Australians were serving with BCOF.

BCOF leave centers were located from Nikko, north of Tokyo, to the spas at Beppu in Kyushu. Well-known facilities, such as the Marunouchi Hotel in the center of Tokyo and the Kawana Hotel in Izu were also available for British Commonwealth military personnel and Allied civilians in Japan.

Leave in Japan was a most important element for the welfare of the troops. Steadily, hotels were taken over to give BCOF troops access to historical and cultural places at Kobe, Kyoto, at Nikko with its temples and winter sport; at Kawana with its golf, riding and sea air; and in Tokyo. Even so, the demand far exceeded the supply, and many of those who returned early to Australia saw little of the famous resorts and lovely countryside of Japan.

In 1936, when Baron Kishichiro Okura completed the redevelopment of his Kawana Hotel as the Japanese equivalent of an elite European country retreat, he could not have envisaged that a decade later his showpiece would be managed and occupied by Australians. Two hours south of Tokyo on the typhoon-prone Izu Peninsula, the Kawana Hotel is an imposing structure. An Anglophile who studied for a time at Cambridge on the way to becoming a pioneer of Japanese tourism, Okura modeled the Kawana on an English country estate. But its palm trees, swimming pools and manicured golf courses reaching down to the blue Pacific suggest California rather than England.

From the Australian Archives, John Yarwood discovered the following notice: "KAWANA HOTEL - BAR CHITS. All personnel holding KAWANA Hotel Bar Chit Books are requested to forward them to OC KAWANA Hotel for redemption before 30 June 1947. After this date all of the above chits will become invalid." Details of the location and timing of all hotels used by BCOF are set out in the following tables.

British Armed Forces Special Vouchers were introduced into use in Japan on May 5, 1947.

Kawana Hotel - Izu



KAWANA / BEER CHIT / HOTEL Brown and Green



BEER CHIT / KAWANA HOTEL Olive green on white card

Ebisu Leave Hostel - Tokyo



Book Cover



Strip of four chits denominated 1d. Color and size unknown

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Yamanaka Fuji-Yoshida (1951) No information		-	(1951)	No information
Zushi Nagisa (Beach) Yokosuka 8/30/45 3/15/52	Zushi Nagisa (Beach)	Yokosuka	8/30/45	3/15/52

BCOF Leave Hotels and Hostels

Hotel	Area	Staffed By	Estimated Capacity
Lakeside Hotel	Tokyo	NZ Bde	60 other ranks (summer) 20 officers (winter)
Ebisu Leave Hostel	Tokyo	AMF Component	120 other ranks
Kawana Hotel	Tokyo	AMF Component	120 (officers, dependants, women's services, civilians and other ranks)
Otsuya Inn & Annex	Kyoto	AMF Component	60 other ranks
Kokkaso Hotel	Kyoto	BCAIR	35 officers, women's services 60 Indian personnel
Kikuya Hotel	Kyoto	Indian Bde	60 Indian personnel
Maiko Hotel	Kobe	AMF Component	60 other ranks
Gloucester House	Kobe	YWCA	30 other ranks and dependants
Takasagoya Hotel	Верри	NZ Bde	Used as a club for all ranks
Kaihin Hotel	Верри	YMCA	20 other ranks and dependents
Hakuun Hotel	Верри	NZ Bde	60 other ranks
Kankaiso Hotel	Верри	NZ Bde	25 officers, women's services
Takuma Hostel	Shikoku	Indian Bde	30 British other ranks,150 Indian other ranks

Abbreviations: Bde = Brigade; AMF = Australian Military Force; BCAIR = British Commonwealth Air.

Notes

The Lakeside and Kawana Hotels, listed above as being in the Tokyo area, were actually respectively in Nikko and Itoh (on the Izu Peninsula), well outside Tokyo proper.

The information in this article adds greatly to that already known of the various facilities requisitioned by Allied Forces during the initial occupation of Japan after the conclusion of World War II.

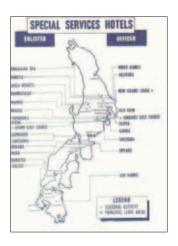
Sources

BCOF Administrative Instruction No. 84, HQ BCOF, 3 Sep 47, AWM114, 165/8/1, p. 1, and Appendix A, pp 1-2. "Toward the end of August 1946, the Lakeside Hotel opened at Nikko, outside Tokyo, followed soon after by the Otsuya Inn at Kyoto,

the Maiko at Kobe and (following text missing). Only three groups of 230 personnel were able to take advantage of the initial access to US recreation facilities."

History of BCOF Leave in Japan, Lt Col A.K. Roberts, AD Welfare, 24 Jun 1947, AWM114, 165/8/2, p. 1.

Progress report No. 2 on the British Commonwealth Occupation Force covering the period 23 March to 31 Aug 1946, Lt Col K. Mackay, JCOSA, AWM114, 130/1/10, p. 6.



Requisitioned Hotels from "Centennial History of Teikoku (Imperial) Hotel," Japanese edition.

The following are not specified as to the period of requisition:

Hotel	Area
Ambassador	Tokyo
Ariake	Uzen
Asahikawa Hokkai	Asahikawa
Beach	Nagasaki area
Chukyo	Nagaya
Gajoen Kanko	Tokyo
Hakuum-ro	Kanazama
Hosokawa	Tokyo
Ikkaku-ro	Nagasaki area
Kamenoi	Верри
Kamikochi Teikoku	Kamikochi
Karuizawa Park Green	Karuizawa
Kyushu	Nagasaki area
Midoriya	Nagasaki area
Nikko Palace	Nikko
Ohi Date Showtoh	Unknown
Oshima Kanko (View)	Izuoshima
Seiyo-tei	Nagasaki
Seizan	Karuizawa
Sorokaku	Unknown
Shinyu	Unzen
Unzen	Unzen
Unzen Kanko (View)	Unzen



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India Bank of Bengal 10 Rupees PMG 61 Uncirculated/63 Choice Uncirculated Realized: \$14,950 HA.com/3510-30008



India Reserve Bank of India 1000 Rupees ND (1937) Quite scarce, graded PMG Choice Very Fine 35 Realized: \$8,625 HA.com/3511-96005



Egypt National Bank of Egypt £100 17.7.1906 Pick 6s2 Specimen Realized: \$11,162 HA.com/3519-27011



Japan 1927 Emergency Issue 50 Yen P-37A Specimen Extremely Rare. PMG Choice Unc 64 EQP Realized: \$74,750 HA.com/3015-11136



Palestine 10 Pounds Palestine Currency Board 1944 Pick 9d Extremely Fine-About Uncirculated Realized: \$8,050 HA.com/456-30004



Portuguese India Banco Nacional Ultramarino 500 Rupias PMG Choice Uncirculated 63 Realized: \$11,750 HA.com/3519-26002

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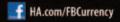
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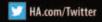
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER







Coins and Medals Depicted on the Paper Money of Latin America

Miguel Chirinos 5992

he expedition by Christopher Columbus that came to America in 1492 was funded by the Spanish Queen Isabella in the hope that it would beat the Portuguese in finding a shorter sea route to Asia. America was a consolation prize, but one which the *conquistadores* were quick to exploit. Mines were opened for precious metals, in which native Indians were used as forced labor.

However, in 1518, an epidemic of smallpox broke out, possibly originating among African slaves in the silver mines of Hispaniola (today's Haiti and Dominican Republic). The disease, along with yellow fever and malaria, spread to Cuba and then Puerto Rico, where it killed over half the native population in 1519. The native population of these West Indian islands, estimated to be about 6 million in 1492, reportedly had fallen dramatically by 1541.

By the end of 16th century the Spanish possesions in America were divided between two great viceroyalties: Mexico and Peru. A small white governing class of Castillian Spanish ruled the Indian population and a growing number of *mestizos* (people of mixed white and Indian descent). Catholic missionaries introduced the Spanish language and the faith of the Spanish Church, and with them other aspects of the European culture.

Thanks to the vast silver deposits that were found in Mexico (for example, at Taxco and Zacatecas) and Potosí in Upper-Peru (present-day Bolivia), and to silver from Spain's possessions throughout the Americas, mints in Mexico and Peru also began to strike silver coins. Millions of Spanish dollars were minted over the course of several centuries. Many of the most elaborate building schemes in Europe were funded by precious metals mined in Mexico and Peru. It has been calculated that for years half a million pounds of silver and ten thousand pounds of gold were transported annually from America to Spain.

The Spanish dollar was the coin upon which the original US dollar was based, and it remained legal tender in the United States until the Coinage Act of 1857. Because it was widely used in Europe, the Americas and the Far East, it became the first world currency by the late 18th century. Aside from the US dollar, several other currencies, such as the Canadian dollar and the Chinese yuan, as well as several currencies in Latin America and the Philippines peso, were initially based on the Spanish dollar and other 8 reales coins.

Reflecting the long influence of silver coinage on the development of the region, a number of Latin American central banks have issued paper money depicting coins and medals, among them Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Venezuela.

BELIZE

\$5 (P53, 58, 61, 67)

This Central American country was part of the ancient Mayan civilization, was sighted by Columbus on his fourth voyage in 1502, and settled by shipwrecked English seamen in 1638. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Spain tried to maintain a monopoly on trade and settlement in its New World colonies, but northern European powers were increasingly attracted to the region by the potential for trade and settlement. These powers resorted to smuggling, piracy and war in their efforts to challenge and then destroy Spain's monopoly. In the 17th century, the Dutch, English and French encroached on Spain's New World possessions.

Today Belize, formerly British Honduras, located on the northeastern coast of Central America, is the only country in the area where English is the official language, although Creole and Spanish are more commonly spoken. Belize is bordered to the north by Mexico, south and west by Guatemala, and to the east by the Caribbean Sea.

The Central Bank of Belize was established on January 1, 1982 by the Central Bank of Belize Act No. 15 (Chapter 262 of the Laws of Belize Revised Edition 2000). The first notes issued under its name, a series of \$1-\$20 (P43-45) were dated July 1, 1983.

In 1990, the \$1 dollar note was replaced by a coin. In that year the Central Bank issued a \$5 note (P53) bearing the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II at right and Columbus' medallion from Thomas Potts' tomb, which was once located on St. George's Caye, at left. There is a jade head at the upper-left corner and the carved head of the "sleeping giant" as the watermark. The design also contains the queen trigger-fish, the queen angel-fish and Belize's coat of arms with the silver fish at the lower left corner. The security thread is seen when viewed against the light and glows under UV light.



Belize \$5 (P53) bearing the Christopher Columbus medallion on the front.

On the back is an outline map of St. George's Caye at center-right. The main illustration is a collage of scenes from St. George's Caye prior to 1931. This caye was the first official settlement

in British Honduras. On January 1, 1999, the first of a series of similar notes (P58, 61, 67) was put into circulation with a segmented security thread, ascending size serial number at right and reduced size. All these notes were printed in England by De La Rue.

BOLIVIA

20 bolivianos (P140)

In April 1545 explorers entered the eastern range of the Andes at a point southeast of Lake Poopó. They discovered a picturesque mountain standing above the rest of the country. The Spaniards discovered that this was a vein of silver ore of incredible purity. In the Western Hemisphere there had never had there been such a rich silver discovery, and there has never been another since.

The Incas had known about the wealth that lay hidden in this cone-shaped hill, but they refused to exploit its vast lodes of silver. According to legend, in the 15th century the Inca emperor Huayna Capac had come upon the mountain and commanded his subjects to begin excavating it. As they did, a horrible voice ordered them to cease their digging because the riches the hill contained were destined for others. The terrified Indians fled from the mountain screaming, "The mountain is falling down!"

They called it Potosí. Within weeks of its discovery, 175 Spaniards with 3,000 Indian labourers reached the area to stake claims. They faced windstorms, freezing temperatures, and a shortage of oxygen on the 16,000 ft (5,000 m) mountain. A new town, also called Potosí, sprang up nearby on the *altiplano* (Andean mountains). Within 18 months it held 2,500 houses and 14,000 people. By 1600 Potosí was one of the richest cities in the New World. In the early 17th century, Potosí also became one of the largest cities in the world, with a population of 160,000. The silver mountain fulfilled the dreams of the Spanish monarchs. Until about 1750, more than half the silver from the South American colonies came from Potosí.

The mountain and the city helped establish mining as the principal industry of Upper Perú (present-day Bolivia). During Spanish rule the colony's mines produced about 23,000 metric tons of silver. It has also been said that the silver mined from the *Cerro Rico* could have produced a bridge one yard (1 m) wide between Potosí and Spain. It has also been said that a second bridge could have been made from the bones of the Indian labourers who died extracting the precious metal from the bowels of the mountain.



The back of the Bolivia 20 peso note of 1945 (P140) showing an 1862 silver coin at left and right.

The Potosí Mint was built between 1758-1773, very close to the greatest silver mine of the Americas. It was the coin minting center for more than two centuries, both under the Spanish dominion and the new republic. At present, it is a museum and historic archive, a true international center for colonial and viceroyalty art. It has in its patrimony an important collection of viceroyalty paintings of the 16th to 18th centuries, and also valuable numismatic samples, silver, minerals and weapons, which show the evolution of the currency in Bolivia.

In 1945, Banco Central de Bolivia issued a note of 20 bolivianos (P140), which carries the portrait of Simón Bolívar at right. A view of Potosí Mint is at center-left and the edge of the obverse and reverse of 1862 silver coin are on the back. In this silver coin appear the Liberty head profile facing left, with a legend reading *Libre por la Constitución* (Freedom by the Constitution). This note was printed in England by Thomas de la Rue.

BRAZIL

1 cruzeiro (P-191,191A); 5,000 cruzeiros (P227)

The Casa de Moeda do Brasil is the Brazilian mint, owned by the Brazilian government and administered by the Ministry of Finances. It was established in 1694, and is probably one of the oldest mints in the Western Hemisphere. It is currently headquartered in Rio de Janeiro's western suburb of Santa Cruz and produces legal tender coins, banknotes, passports, postage stamps, and so forth.

For most of the early part of the 20th century, Brazilian money was called "Reis," meaning "Kings." By the 1930s the standard denomination was "Mil Reis" meaning a "Thousand Kings." By 1942 the currency had devalued so much that the Getulio Vargas' government instituted a monetary reform, consolidating the currency to cruzeiros (crosses) at a rate of 1000 to 1. In 1967, the cruzeiro was renamed to cruzeiro novo (new cruzeiro), and three zeros were dropped from all denominations.

In 1970, the cruzeiro novo was renamed, removing the word "novo," once again being called simply the "cruzeiro." Banco Central do Brasil issued a new set of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 cruzeiros. On the 1 cruzeiro note (P191) appears on the right of the back, enclosed by a round border, the profile of a woman's head wearing a liberty cap. Some Brazilian catalogues name this figure in Portuguese "Efigie Simbólica da Republica" (The Symbolic Effigy of the Republic).



The Brazil 1 cruzeiro note of 1972 (P191A) with the medallic Liberty head at right in green. The earlier P191 variety has the Liberty head in brown.

The effigy is a representation of a young woman wearing a crown of bay leaves in Roman style. It is present in allegoric paintings and sculptures displayed in government buildings throughout Brazil, and engraved on Brazilian real coins and banknotes. It was first used as a pro-Republican icon in the 19th century, inspired by France's Marianne. After the proclamation of the Republic in 1889, it became an important symbol of the newly formed Republic.

In 1992, the Central Bank put into circulation an emergency issue (P227). This note of 5,000 cruzeiros bears a medallic portrait of "Liberty head" again in green at right and also as the watermark. The coat of arms in a round border is at left on back. Both notes were printed by Casa da Moeda do Brasil.

Later, the sculpture of Simoes de Almeida, representing the *Bust of the Republic* became the standard for official use. In early 1994, the Plan Real was a set of measures taken to stabilize the Brazilian economy, under the direction of Fernando H. Cardoso as the Minister of Finance, during the presidency of Itamar Franco. The reform included the demonetization of the cruzeiro real and required a massive banknote replacement. Banco Central do Brasil banknotes were introduced in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 reais. These were followed by 2 reais in 2000 and 20 reais in 2001. In all these denominations appears the sculpture of "Liberty head" at right.

COLOMBIA

1 peso (P385)

Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada (1499-1579) was a Spanish conquistador in Colombia. Chief magistrate of Santa Marta, he was commissioned to explore the Magdalena River in search of El Dorado. He set out in 1536, and after incredible hardships he defeated the Chibcha Indians and founded Bogotá in 1538 as capital of the New Kingdom of Granada, present-day Colombia. A hard taskmaster but an able leader, Quesada wavered between humane and brutal treatment of the native population. He obtained fabulous amounts of emeralds and gold. Meeting Federmann and Benalcázar, who claimed the same territory, Quesada persuaded them to return with him to Spain, where a settlement could be reached. There he was ignored until 1550, when he was appointed marshal of New Granada and councilor of Bogotá for life.

In 1569, still seeking El Dorado, he led a lavishly equipped expedition to the confluence of the Guaviare and Orinoco Rivers. He and what remained of his company returned wasted and penniless after three years. Still later, suffering from a skin disease and carried on a litter, Quesada put down an indigenous revolt. Some think that he was the model for Cervantes's Don Quixote. His own account of his conquests has been lost, but excerpts copied by others from the original survive. Quesada died in Bogotá in 1579, after spending his last years writing an accurate account of his conquest of New Granada. An honest and gifted leader, he managed to explore and conquer a huge area of Colombia without the usual large-scale bloodshed.

In 1938, Banco de la República issued a commemorative 1 peso note (P385) to mark the 400th anniversary of the founding of Bogotá. The portrait of Gonzalo J. de Quesada appears in a medallion with two allegorical angels at the center on the note as a tribute unique among Spanish *conquistadores* in that he pursued diplomacy over bloodshed in his conquests. A legend in Spanish at the bottom of the note reads: *IV Centenario de la Fundación de Bogotá 1538-1938*.

Also, this Colombian note is popularly known as "Pachanga," which means "Big Party" or "Celebration" because on the back appears a scene of the founding of Bogotá in 1538, based on a famous painting which shows Priest Fray Bartolomé de las Casas (also on coins of Guatemala) offering the first mass during the foundation of Bogotá. Local historians mention that for the celebration the Spanish *conquistadores* didn't bring any women with them but Quesada brought the horses, Federmann brought the chickens and Benalcazar the pigs.

Around 3 million of the notes were printed in New York by the American Bank Note Company. Serial numbers appear on the face at left and right and there are varieties with six or seven digits in red. This note has two signatures of *El Gerente* and *El Secretario*."

COSTA RICA

50 pesos (P-251, 253, 257)

Casa de la Moneda (National Mint) was established in San José in 1828, minting coins of the Central American Federation, with minters who were brought from Guatemala. The famous engraver Don Cruz Blanco Corrales, who studied in Europe, was in charge of design and minted the first coins of Costa Rica.

This coin of 50 *centimos* has the legend "*República de Costa Rica*," the coat of arms and date 1866. On the obverse is "*America Central*" and the denomination of 50 cents with a Ceiba tree in the middle. This silver coin was popularly known as "*arbolito*" (little tree). Also, this tree figures in the mythologies of pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cultures, in particular that of the Maya civilization, where the concept of the central world tree is often depicted as a Ceiba trunk, which connects the planes of the Underworld (*Xibalba*), the terrestrial realm and the skies.

Costa Rica is also the only country in Latin America, which has issued coins with the denominations in centavos and centimos, including on fractional currency. *Centime* is French for cent. In France the usage of the centime goes back to the introduction of the decimal monetary system under Napoleon. This system aimed at replacing non-decimal fractions of older coins.

One of the pioneers in the banking business in Costa Rica was Don Gaspar Ortuño, who was born in Alicante, Spain and arrived in Costa Rica as a Vice-Consul of Spain in 1861. He married Maria Alvarado Barroeta and began to fund the Costa Rican coffee industry. Ortuño was one of founders, manager and partner of the Banco de la Unión in San Jose in 1877. This bank issued a note of 100 pesos in 1877 which shows Columbus with flags at the upper center and the bank name is in arc. It is uniface and is considered very rare (PS219). This note was printed in London by

Eden Fisher & Company. A new series of banknotes was issued in 1886-1889 with the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pesos (PS221-S227). All these notes have the coat of arms on the back. Banco de la Unión became Banco Internacional de Costa Rica in 1890, then Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, and finally the Central Bank of Costa Rica in 1950.





Front (top) and back of Costa Rica 50 colones note of 1992 (P257) which shows the image of the 1866-dated 50 centimos coin.

Meanwhile, La Casa de la Moneda ceased operations in 1949, under the *junta* led by José ("Pepe") Figueres. The director was Efrain Blanco Castro, son of Cruz Blanco Corrales, who studied in Paris and became a notable engraver, too. Efrain was the last director of the national mint at San José.

In 1978, Banco Central de Costa Rica put into circulation a commemorative note of 50 colones, featuring Gaspar Ortuño at right to celebrate the centennial of the Banco de la Unión, which ultimately became Banco Central de Costa Rica (P251). The old Central Bank building appears with the 1866-dated 50 centimos coin and commemorative text is on back. The design was continued in later 50 colones notes without the commemorative text (P253, 257).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1-1,000 pesos (most notes P60-115)

When Columbus, or Cristobál Colón as he is known in Spanish, landed on the island of Hispaniola in1492, he encountered a large, permanent settlement of friendly people who referred to themselves as *Taíno*, meaning "good" or "noble." However, friendly relations with the Taino did not last very long once the Spaniards began demanding tribute. One of the five highest chieftains who governed Hispaniola when the Spaniards settled there was killed along with many other of the Taino elders. His son Enriquillo – his original name was *Guaracuya* – was raised as a Christian by the Spanish and educated in a Franciscan monastery. His native village was in the Bahoruco region in the southwest of Hispaniola and it was from here that he led a full-scale rebellion from 1519 to 1533. News of Enriquillo's revolt reached Charles V of Spain who saw in it the possibility of Spain losing Hispaniola.

Enriquillo fled with a few hundred remaining Taínos to the Sierra de Bahoruco, and finally surrendered to the Spanish forces on an island in the middle of the salt lake that still bears his name. The King sent letters to Enriquillo and accepted a peace treaty. He died a year after of this agreement. According to the priest Bartolomé de las Casas (who organized the Indians Council in Spain), this peace treaty between the Tainos and Spaniards lasted for only four or five years before the Spaniards broke it

Enriquillo's profile appears on Dominican coins and some paper money. The first Dominican peso was introduced with the country's independence from Haiti in 1844. The Dominican Republic decimalized in 1877, subdividing the peso into 100 centavos.



Back of Dominican Republic 1 peso (P99) showing the medallic profile of Enriquillo, which is similar to the back design of most Dominican notes from 1947 until 1977.

The Monetary Law No. 1259 went into effect on February 21, 1937. It was responsible for creating the national currency and it contemplated a series of regulations on minting coins of all denominations, taking into consideration that they had to be minted following the same fashion as US coins as far as elegance, weight, shape, dimensions and scale of units. This beautiful pattern was followed on many of the Dominican Republic's coins over an extended period, from 1937 to 1975. The 1 centavo pieces were minted in bronze, and some of the *medio* (half) peso and peso coins were minted in silver. Most of the issues are in copper-nickel. A head band text "LIBERTAD" can easily be read. On the back inscription in the coat of arms appears the legend: "Dios Patria Libertad" (God, Homeland and Liberty) and "Republica Dominicana."

When the peso oro was introduced in 1937, no paper money was issued and US notes continued to circulate. Only in 1947 were the first peso oro notes issued by the Central Bank in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 pesos oros. In 1961, low value notes were issued in denominations of 10, 25 and 50 centavos. The profile of Enriquillo is at the left and coat of arms is at the right on the back of all notes except the fractional notes printed by ABNC (P85, 87 and 89) dated December 1961, until 1977.

MEXICO

100 pesos (PS1097-1115, P50, 55, 61)

The peso was the name given to the 8 reales coins issued in Mexico by Spain. These were the so-called Spanish dollars or pieces of eight in wide circulation in the Americas and Asia from the height of the Spanish Empire until the early 19th century. After Mexico gained its independence in 1821, the new government continued the Spanish monetary system of

16 silver reales = 1 gold escudo, with the peso of 8 reales the largest silver coin. Paper money was also issued, denominated in "pesos" in 1823.

In 1863, the first issue was made of coins denominated in centavos, worth one hundredth of a peso. This was followed in 1866 by coins denominated "one peso." Coins denominated in reales continued to be issued until 1897. In 1905, the gold content of the peso was reduced by 49.3% but the silver content remained unchanged (subsidiary coins were debased). However, from 1918 onward, the weight and fineness of all the silver coins declined, until 1977, when the last silver 100 peso coins were minted.



Back of the Mexican Gobierno Provisional 5 peso issue of 1914 (PS1105) showing the image of a 1908 silver peso coin in the center.

In 1914, the newly formed Conventionalist Government on December 13, 1914 decreed the issuance of *REVALIDADO* notes. That is, Gobierno Provisional de Mexico notes in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos (PS1097-1115) were overprinted with bold type in red ink with the following legend: "*REVALIDADO – Por decreto de 17 de Diciembre de 1914*" (Revalidated – by Decree of Dec. 17, 1914). On the front appears an allegorical woman "Liberty" at left. Also, the national arms with Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl volcanoes in the background. On the back appears an obverse of a coin of one silver peso from 1908 overlapping the reverse of the same coin at the center. It is placed between a legend in Spanish: "*Este billete circulará de acuerdo al decreto del 19 de Septiembre de 1911*" (This banknote will circulate according to the decree of Sep. 19, 1911).



Back of the Mexico 100 peso note of 1950 (P50) which shows a coin bearing the Mexican coat of arms.

In 1945, Banco de Mexico issued a note of 100 pesos, on which appears the portrait of Father Miguel Hidalgo in an oval frame at left (P50). The back features a coin showing the Mexican coat of arms, which depicts the Mexican eagle devouring a snake while perched atop a cactus; based on an ancient Aztec legend about the founding of Tenochtitlán (present day Mexico City). There is also the legend *Estados Unidos Mexicanos* around the coin at center on the back of the note.

In 1950 a similar design of the 100 pesos was put into circulation (P55) but the middle signature title is: "Interventor de la Comisión Nacional Bancaria" (Inspector of the National Commision of Banks) and with engraved dates. Banknotes printed from January 1949 to October 1950, have no prefix letters. Banknotes printed in January 1949 were the only order on which the American Bank Note Company typed the series letters; all other orders were delivered without series letters or signatures, to be added by the Banco de Mexico (dates were typed by the ABNCo.). A similar back design also appears on the 100 peso series starting in 1961 (P61).

VENEZUELA

1 & 2 bolívares (P68, 69)

Four foreign mints and the national mint at Caracas minted Venezuelan coins. The listings start with the Paris mint issues of 1858, 1874, 1876 and 1893. The famous French engraver, Albert Desiré Barré engraved Bolivar's bust based on a painting by Bolivia de Francisco in 1857. He was the son of Jean Jacques Barré (1793-1855) whom he succeeded as Graveur General at the Paris Mint in 1855. As a medallist, he was not as prolific nor did he achieve the stature of his father.

On March 31, 1879, under the second presidency of Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco, the *Bolivar de Plata* (Silver Bolivar) was named as currency unit of Venezuela. In 1886, the Casa de la Moneda was established to provide the national coinage. The Caracas mint, a private company under contract to the government, closed four years later due to commercial and financial difficulties. The country turned to the Philadelphia Mint to produce these coins for a long period (1903-1954) although not in all years. The last silver coin was struck again at the Paris mint dated 1960.

Over 20 years later came an episode called by many Venezuelan historians as *El Viernes Negro* (The Black Friday) of February 18, 1983. The bolívar, which had been the region's most stable currency, started to devalue. By 1989, rising nickel prices caused a severe shortage of coins which were being melted down for their metal content in Netherlands Antilles. Then Banco Central de Venezuela issued small notes (115 mm x 55 mm) of the denominations of 1 and 2 bolívares (P68, 69). Barré's design was reused, showing the head of Simón Bolívar facing left; his name "Bolivar" is at left and title "*Libertador*" (Liberator) is at right and "Barré" under the bust on both notes on the front.

These notes also were popularly known as "Tinoquitos," a diminutive of the last name of the president of the Central Bank, Pedro Tinoco Jr., whose signature appears on these notes. Also, they were called "Monopoly notes" due to the size and paper quality, similar to the popular game of the same name. Due to the poor quality of the banknotes they were in circulation only until 1990 when new nickel-clad steel coins replaced them.

The official figures show 600 million notes of 1 and 2 bolívares were produced. Some sources suggest that some sets were never put into circulation and were kept in the vaults of the Central Bank. These notes were the lowest denomination printed in the history in Venezuela since the bolívar was adopted in 1879. BDDK in Germany and the United States Bank Note Corp. (USBNC) printed these small notes.



The front of the 1 bolivar (top) and 2 bolivares emergency notes (P68, 69) issued in 1989, which each showing a medallion of Simon Bolivar.

Note

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The Bad and the Good in the Long Reign of Omar Bongo over Independent Gabon

David Lok 9984

any of the world's banknotes depict heroes and notable figures from a country's past. Some are well known internationally – Napoleon from French notes, for instance. Others have been giants within their own countries, but are less well known outside their own country's borders. Omar Bongo, whose image appears on many of Gabon's banknotes, is among this group.

Albert Bernard (Omar) Bongo was born in the town of Lewai, in what was then French Equatorial Africa on December 30, 1935. He was the youngest of his parents' 12 children. He grew up in Brazzaville, and after his schooling he joined the military and served as a junior officer in the Air Force from 1958-1960, leaving the service when Gabon gained its independence. Though independent, French influence in Gabon would continue, as Gabon's mineral and oil wealth were of prime importance to France.

When he left the military, Bongo entered politics and served under Gabon's first president, Leon M'ba. Bongo's political career quickly took off, and he was appointed the Director of the Presidential Cabinet within two years. He was captured along with President M'ba in an attempted coup in 1964, but they were rescued by the French military in just two days.

His political climb continued and in 1965 he became a presidential representative in charge of defence. The next year he was appointed the Minister of Information and Tourism. This last appointment was choreographed by the French government

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The front (top) and back of Gabon 1,000 francs (P3) showing the profile of Omar Bongo.

which saw Bongo as the best replacement for an ailing and aging President M'ba. He held his position as Minister of Information and Tourism for only a few months when, in November 1966, he was appointed as Leon M'ba's Vice President. Running unopposed, M'ba and Bongo won the presidential election in 1967, but the ailing Leon M'ba died of cancer in November the same year. The day after M'ba died, Albert Bernard Bongo succeeded him as the President of Gabon. He was 31 years old.

The following spring, Bongo declared Gabon to be a one-party state, which would help him hold onto his presidency, and he also changed the position of Vice President to Prime Minister, further distancing himself from potential rivals. He held so tightly to his power that he did not allow others to hold key ministry positions and, rather inadequately, performed those functions himself. In 1979, a call was made by members of his government to end his grip on the poorly run ministry positions and he finally relinquished his hold. He was re-elected as president the same year.

The French government which had been largely responsible for Bongo's presidency, was also responsible for much of Gabon's aid. Over time, this aid helped Bongo to spend other money on personal items and to further his political aims. He was responsible for very large campaign contributions to French politicians who were then indebted to him, and were in a position to help continue funneling aid into Gabon. Financial functions seemed to be of a questionable nature when Bongo was involved with them.

Bongo's reign was first criticized publicly in the 1980s by a group known as MORENA (MO uvement RE dressement NA tional). Allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds for personal use were made, including the more than \$2 million spent on the interior design of a presidential plane. Many MORENA members were tried and sentenced to jail, but were soon pardoned. Quelling the opposition movement, Bongo was free to devote his time to his reelection in 1985, where he once again was elected. His hold on power through the one-party system was soon challenged, however, and in 1990, the country found itself facing strikes and occasional riots. These pressures helped the government to adopt a multi-party system for the next election process. And yet Bongo won again.

But this time he won with only a 51% margin, as opposed the 99% margins he had enjoyed under his one-party rule. Opposition leaders who won positions in later elections were subsequently bought off by Bongo's administration, which helped to assure his next re-election in 1998. Bongo was skilled at using the interests of others to further his own agenda and would ensnare opponents by offering governmental positions within his party. One favourite tactic he employed was to corrupt others by





The front (top) and back of Gabon 1,000 francs of 1990 (P10a) showing a different image of Omar Bongo from the one used in earlier Gabon issues.

offering them concessions in oil profits. Once they were tainted, they no longer posed any problems.

Allegations of his corruption continued, including of oil companies paying millions to gain rights to drill, embezzlement of public funds, etc. These claims were dismissed by Bongo, but his extravagant lifestyle told another story. He had over 30 high-end properties in France alone and scores of cars with payments linked directly to government accounts. Partners in oversees companies that were used to filter government funds included some of his teenage children. Family and friends were in top positions: his son Ali was the Minister of Defence. Bongo and his family lived in extreme luxury, and were not afraid to flaunt it. Being in power so

long with the assistance of the French government's financial and military aid likely helped Bongo's corruption to go unchecked for so long. But in 2009, shortly before his death, the French froze his bank accounts.

Bongo was not without his merits, however. Despite the obvious financial, political and electoral corruption he employed, he did some good in his four decades of rule. He declared 10% of the country's lands as national parks that would remain pristine and were immune to exploitation for minerals, hunting or agriculture. Despite the many uprisings, especially after electoral results were announced, Gabon under his rule never suffered from a coup, or war. He was also responsible for brokering a peace deal when Chad and Libya had a border dispute in 1978.

An obvious clue to his vanity, Omar Bongo had many things named after him including an airport, hospital, sports arenas and schools. Perhaps the grandest namesake was his hometown of Lewai: he had the name changed to Bongoville. Omar Bongo's image also appears on several Gabonese banknotes including: 1971 10,000 francs (P1), 1974 and 1978 1,000 francs (P3), 1974 and 1978 5,000 francs (P4), 1974 and 1978 10,000 francs (P5), 1986 1,000 francs (P9) and 1986-91 1,000 francs (P10).

Many texts refer to the fact that he was only five feet tall, which stands in stark contrast to his stature on the political stage. In 1973 he converted to Islam and changed his name to Omar Bongo, and in 2003 he added Ondimba, his late father's name. When Fidel Castro relinquished his rule of Cuba to his brother, Omar Bongo became the longest serving ruler of a non-monarchal country.

At the age of 73, Omar Bongo died in June of 2009, while in Spain. He served as president of Gabon from 1967-2009. His death was listed by the French as occurring on June 7, and being the result of intestinal cancer, while the Gabonese government lists his death as being on June 8, and caused by a heart attack. After Omar Bongo's death, his son Ali Ben Bongo was elected president.

Test Your Knowledge

This quick quiz is just for fun. The answers are on page 71.

- 1. What is the principal unit of currency in Angola?
- 2. President Mohammed Daud is found on banknotes issued by which south- or central-Asian country?
- 3. Raphaël's painting *Triumph at Galateé* appears on the back of a banknote from which country?
- 4. In which country did the 'Commercial Bank of the Midland District' issue banknotes?
- 5. In 2001 Belarus reissued the 20-rublei note (No. 24, of the 2000 series), depicting the National Bank building on its front, with an overprint commemorating what tenyear anniversary?
- 6. The Bangabandhu Bridge appears on the back of banknotes issued in which Asian country?

- 7. Which security printing company is recognized by the initials 'ABNC'?
- 8. What is the current note-issuing authority in Russia?
- 9. Which of the following currency units was never used on banknotes issued in Argentina?
 - a. Australes
 - b. Centavos
 - c. Pesos Novos
 - d. Pesos
 - e. Pesos Argentinos
- 10. How many sultans have been depicted on the banknotes of Brunei?

The Evolution of Bank Names on the Banknotes of the Near East

N. A. Shneydor 10553

he name of the bank or the authority that issues a banknote may be of interest to students of certain monetary or fiscal issues, but they may not in general be of major interest to most numismatists. However, the sequence of bank names that sometimes appear on the paper money of a country over, say, 50 years is often a reflection of changes the country has undergone in that period. The issuing authority may change due to political or economic circumstances and bank names change because of legal, social and cultural developments.

I have chosen the Near East, meaning the countries along the southern and eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, as an example, for two reasons. The first is that the region was especially rich in political and social developments from the end of World War I (1918) until the end of the 20th century. For example, Egypt became an independent kingdom in 1922 and a republic in 1952; several former Ottoman territories were mandated to Britain and France in the early 1920s; Syria and Lebanon became independent of France in the mid 1940s and the Maghreb in the 1950s; in Libya, Qaddafi overthrew the king in 1969; and Israel, Malta and Cyprus became independent of Britain in the years 1948-1964. Secondly, the banknotes of most of the states while they were still governed or influenced by European powers were either bi-lingual or tri-lingual, which resulted in the need to give the issuing authority names in two or three languages. This contributes another insight into the political and cultural problems faced by the newly-independent nations and the respective solutions. For example, many countries, upon becoming independent, relegated text in English or French (name of the issuing bank, denomination and sometimes date) to the back of their banknotes; some of them, a few years later, removed any foreign language text from the banknotes altogether.

Needless to say, changing the issuing authority or its name is only one phenomenon observed in Near East banknotes issued following transitions of the kind mentioned. The name of the currency, the way dates are written, the calendar used for this, the languages in which denominations are written, the inclusion (or removal) of images of sovereigns or presidents, are all subject to profound change.

The table summarizes in chronological order developments in the banknotes of ten countries, with attention to the names of the issuing banks, the languages in which they are given, and the side of the note - front or back - on which they are printed. The table starts with Morocco and proceeds in a roughly counterclockwise direction around the Mediterranean. Dates of first issue by the banks and authorities are noted. Wartime notes issued by occupying powers such as Italy and Germany in World War II have been ignored, but currency notes issued by governments have not. They are denoted by asterisks. The notes dealt with are either bi-lingual (most of them) or tri-lingual (Cyprus and Israel); in order to facilitate going through the table, names of banks or authorities that are given in local languages, i.e. neither French nor English, are written in italics. Numbers in square brackets [] refer to the notes at the end of the Table.

of Lagratical Danilla and Anallaguitter

Names of Issuing Banks or Authorities				
	Front	Back		
Morocco				
1921-	Banque d'Etat du Maroc	Al bank al-makhzani al-mughrabi		
*1944	_	Empire Chérifien & Al-iyala al-Sharifa		
1960-	Bank al-maghrib	Banque du Maroc (translation)		
1987-	Bank al-maghrib	Bank al-Maghrib (transliteration)		
Algeria				
1868-	Banque de l'Algérie	_		
*1944	Région Economique d'Algérie	_		
1938-	Banque de l'Algérie	Banque de l'Algérie		
1946-1948	Banque de l'Algérie	Bank al-jaza'ir		
1949-	Banque de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie	Bank al-jaza'ir wa-tunis		
1956-	Banque de l'Algérie	Bank al-jaza'ir		
1964-	Al-bank al-markazi al-jaza'iri	Banque Centrale de l'Algérie		
1977-	Al-bank al-markazi al-jaza'iri	Al-bank al-markazi al-jaza'iri		
1992-	Bank al-jaza'ir	Bank al-jaza'ir		
Tunisia	D			
1903-	Banque de l'Algérie			
*1918-1921	Regence de Tunis	Regence de Tunis		
*1943	Regence de Tunis			
1946-	Banque de l'Algérie - Tunisie	Bank al-jaza'ir – tunis		
1950-	Banque de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie	Bank al-jaza'ir wa-tunis		
1958-	Al-bank al-markazi al-tunisi	Banque Centrale de Tunisie		
Malta				
1914-	Government of Malta	_		
1949-	Government of Malta	Government of Malta		
1967	Central Bank of Malta	Central Bank of Malta		
1967 -	Bank Ċentrali ta'Malta	Central Bank of Malta		

1986 -

Bank Ċentrali ta'Malta

Bank Ċentrali ta'Malta

	Front	Back		Front	Back
Cyprus			Israel		
1914-	Government of Cyprus	Government of Cyprus	*1948	Isra'el (Hebrew) & Isra'il	_
1961-	Kypriaki Demokratia (Greek) & Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti (Turkish)	Republic of Cyprus (translation)	*1952	(Arabic) Medinat Isra'el (Hebrew) & Dawlat isra'il (Arabic)	_
1964-	Kentriki Trapeza tis Kyprou (Greek) & Kıbrıs Merkez Bankası (Turkish)	Central Bank of Cyprus (translation)	1948	(meaning State of Israel) Bank anglo-palestina (Hebrew) & The Anglo-Palestine Bank	Al-bank al-inglizi al-filastini (Arabic) & The Anglo-Palestine
Libya			1052	Bank leumi le-isra'el	Bank Bank leumi le-isra'il
1952	Al-mamlaka al-libiya	Kingdom of Libya (translation)	(Hebrew Bank of I	(Hebrew) (National Bank of Israel)	(Arabic) & Bank Leumi le-Israel
1955	Al-mamlaka al-libiya al-muttahida (Law of 1951)	United Kingdom of Libya (translation)		Bank Isra'el (Hebrew)	(transliterations) Bank Isra'el (Hebrew) & Bank isra'il (Arabic)
1958-1959	Al-bank al-watani al-libi (Law of 1955)	National Bank of Libya (translation)			& Bank of Israel (translations)
1963-	Bank libya	Bank of Libya			
1971-	Masrif libya al-markazi	Central Bank of Libya [1]	Lebanon		
1988-1990	Masrif libya al-markazi	(3 notes) Central Bank of Libya	1925-	Bank suriya wa-lubnan al-kabir	Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban (translation) [7]
1988-1990	Masrif libya al-markazi	(2 notes) Masrif libya al- markazi	1939	Bank suriya wa-lubnan	Banque de Syrie et du Liban
1991-	Masrif libya al-markazi	Masrif libya al-markazi	1939	Banque de Syrie et du Liban	Bank suriya wa-lubnan
Egypt 1899-1952	National Bank of Egypt	Al-bank al-ahli al-misri	1942-1950	Al-jumhuriya al-lubnaniya	République Libanaise (translation)
*1917-1920	Egyptian Government	(translation)	1945-1964	_	Bank suriya wa-lubnan
1917-1920	[2] & Al-hukuma al-misria al-sultaniya	_	1964-	Masrif lubnan	Banque du Liban (translation)
*1941	Egyptian Government & Al-hukuma al-misria	_	Syria		
*1942-	Al-hukuma al-malkiya al-misria	Al-hukuma al-malkiya al-misria & "Egyptian	1919-1920	Banque de Syrie & Al-bank al-suri	Al-bank al-suri
*1952	Al-dawla al-misria	Currency Note" [3] Al-dawla al-misria &	1920 (one note, P10)	Banque de Syrie	Banque de Syrie
		"Egyptian Currency Note" [4]	1925-	Bank suriya wa-lubnan al-kabir	Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban (translation)
*1953	Jumhuriyat misr	Jumhuriyat misr & "Egyptian Currency Note" [5]	1935-	Banque de Syrie et du Grand-Liban & <i>Al-bank</i> <i>al-suri</i> [8]	Al-bank al-suri
*1958-1961	Al-jumhuriya al-arabiya al-muttahida	Al-jumhuriya al-arabiya al-muttahida & "Egyptian Currency Note" [6]	1939-	Banque de Syrie et du Liban & Bank suriya wa-lubnan	Bank suriya wa-lubnan
*1961	Al-jumhuriya al-arabiya al-muttahida	"Egyptian Currency Note" [6] (10 piastre	1942-	Al-jumhuriya al-suriya	République Syrienne (translation)
*1971-	Jumhuriyat misr	note) Arab Republic of Egypt	1947-	_	Bank suriya wa-lubnan
1961-	al-arabiya Al-bank al-markazi	(translation) Central Bank of Egypt	1950-1955	Mu'assasat isdar al-naqd al-suri	Institut d'Emission de Syrie (translation)
	al-misri	(translation)	1957-1958	Masrif suriya al-Markazi	Banque Centrale de Syrie (translation)
			1958-	Masrif suriya al-Markazi	Central Bank of Syria (translation into English rather than French)

Notes to the Table.

- [1] *Masrif* means *bank*. The former term may have been preferred to the latter since it is derived from a Semitic root, whereas 'bank' evolved from Italian (ultimately, from Old High German).
- [2] One would expect to see the translation 'Egyptian Sultanic Government.'
- [3] One would expect to see the translation 'Egyptian Royal Government.'
- [4] One would expect to see the translation 'Egyptian Government.'
- [5] One would expect to see the translation 'Republic of Egypt.'
- [6] One would expect to see the translation 'United Arab Republic'.
- [7] The State of Great Lebanon (État du Grand Liban in French) was an autonomous state, part of Syria, between 1920 and 1926. In 1926 it became the Republic of Lebanon.
- [8] Strangely, there is no correspondence between the Arab and the French names.









Two Libyan bank notes of the same series, 1988–1990, P53 and P54, with differing renditions of the bank name.

Not surprisingly under the circumstances, the trends observed in the table are patriotic or even nationalistic.

- (i) In one case from Morocco, the local name of the bank was translated into French, and in later issues of the banknotes, transliterated. This was a mark of more autonomy from a former foreign ruler. (Similarly, when in 1978 Afghanistan started to use Latin script on its banknotes, it gave the name of the bank as the transliteration 'Da Afghanistan Bank' rather than the translation 'Bank of Afghanistan'). In Israel's banknotes in the early 1950s the process was in the opposite direction: for some reason, translation followed transliteration.
- (ii) After a few years of using the term bank for their national banking organization, a few Arab states, e.g. Libya, Lebanon and Syria, started to use the term *masrif*, a synonym of "bank", which may be considered more nationalistic. See details in Note 1 to the table. However, in Iraq in 1947, when the name of the bank appearing on the notes was changed from National Bank of Iraq to Central Bank of Iraq, the name in Arabic was changed from *masrif* to bank.
- (iii) Malta's banknotes underwent a typical process: first, English only; later, English and Maltese; and finally, Maltese only. A similar development is observed in Libya's banknotes: In 1988-1990, the Central Bank of Libya issued its 'Series 4' of banknotes, having the denominations 1/4, 1/2, 1, 5 and 10 dinars (P52 P56). Three of them (1/4, 1/2 and 5 dinars) had English on the back, including the name of the issuing bank; the other two were in Arabic only, perhaps because they included images of persons Mu'ammar Qaddafi (1 dinar) and Omar al-Mukhtar (10 dinars)¹ As of Series 5, Arabic only appeared on Libyan banknotes. Algerian banknotes, too, underwent the same development but not neighbouring Tunisia. This may suggest that Tunisia was rather less radical than Algeria and Libya.
- (iv) Syria switched from French to English on the back of its banknotes from 1958. I have not found an explanation for the change. However, the Banque Centrale de Syrie took over paper money issuance in 1957 from the Institut d'Emission de Syrie.
- (v) Generally speaking, the trend observed when going through the table even superficially is for names in *italics*, i.e., in local languages, to move to the left column (front) and for the names in French or English, to the right one (back) or to disappear altogether.

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¹ 'Omar al-Mukhtar is a Libyan national hero. He led native resistance to Italian colonization of Libya until he was executed in 1931.



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Paper Money Issues of the Short-lived Democratic Republic of Georgia

Dmitriy Litvak LM204, Dmitriy Chohonelidze 10079, Stefan Khechumov and Pavel Sobolev

he short-lived Democratic Republic of Georgia (DRG) was established in May, 1918 in the turmoil that followed the Russian Revolution. The former leader of the social democratic fraction of the *Duma*, or parliament, Noe Jordania, became its first president.

The new state needed finances and a currency to operate independently so on December 24, 1918, the Parliament of DRG adopted a law authorizing the issue of 5% short-term bonds of the State Treasury. The law provided that:

- 1. To facilitate the circulation of money and meet unusual spending, allow the Government to issue "5% short-term bonds" in an amount of 50 million rubles for a period of one year.
- 2. Bonds shall be nameless and are divided into the following denominations: 25, 100, 500 and 1,000 5,000 rubles. Registration can be made by entering data into a log of the Treasury of Tiflis (*now Tbilisi*).
- 3. These bonds should be exempted from the state taxes.
- Bonds can be purchased at the main office or any branches of the State Bank, at the National Treasury, or at private credit institutions.
- 5. In order to cover printing expenses of the bonds, 2.5 million rubles may be used from the National Treasury.

All bonds of the DRG were issued in one size: 325x23 mm, but in different colors:

25 rubles: Grey and Brown;

100 rubles: Grey;

500 rubles: Grey and Blue;

1,000 rubles: Grey and Purple;

5,000 rubles: Grey.

The 25 and 100 rubles exist with overstamps from Kutaisi Treasury, in Georgia's second-largest city.



A 25 ruble short-term bond issued in 1919 (P1), the first circulating currency in the new Democratic Republic of Georgia.

All of these bonds bear the inscription: "5% short-term bonds of the Treasury of Georgia" in Georgian, Russian and French text, except "These Bonds are issued by the Treasury of the Republic of Georgia, and will be reimbursed in [above] mentioned amount on January 1st, 1920" which is printed only in Georgian. At the top the inscription is "term by January 1st, 1920," and the denomination in numerals. On the left side of the bonds are shown a patterned vignette which depicts the patron of Georgia – St. George. Above St. George are seven stars which symbolize the seven ethnic groups which make up the country's population.

All bonds bear the signatures of Prime Minister Noe Jordania, and Minister of Finance George Juruli in Georgian. All serial numbers consist of a prefix in Georgian script and a six-digit number in Arabic numerals.

To help the creation of a Georgian currency, in June 1918 "The Fund of Georgian Money" was created. In order to select the design and appearance of future Georgian currency, in July 1918, an art competition was announced. This event was under the patronage of a Special Commission established by the Government. The Commission approved the sketches of artist Joseph Charlemagne which became the basis of the Georgian notes issued in July 1919, except the 1, 3, and 500 ruble denominations. Those were designed by Dmitriy Shevardnadze.

At that time the internal and foreign policy of the country was relatively stable. Many Government institutions had been set up, and improvement introduced in the military. Many public figures, as well as the opposition, agreed that once and for all the country had to gain financial independence from neighboring Armenia and Azerbaijan. However, there were some fears that the banknotes of DRG might fail in the acute competition in the foreign exchange market, as happened with the paper money of the Republic of Azerbaijan, where the purchasing power of its currency was considerably below that of the Transcaucasian Commissariat which temporarily governed the region including Georgia immediately after the Bolshevik coup in Moscow.

On July 11, 1919, the Georgian Parliament adopted Decree No.101, "The release of Bon's of Georgian Republic" which stated:

- 1. Allow the Georgian Government to issue bons of the Georgian Democratic Republic to the sum of 300 million rubles.
- 2. These bons, as a provisional issue, shall be in circulation until the release of new currency of the DRG.
- 3. The bons of the DRG are backed by all the property of the Republic.

- 4. Within the territory of the DRG, these bons are required to be accepted on a par with Russian and Transcaucasian Commissariat money.
- 5. The following denominations will be issued: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 500 rubles.
- 6. Bons of the DRG which are missing one third of the paper, one of the signatures or the serial number, are useless and are no longer in use.

By the order of the Minister of Finance, investors, as well as any private individual, were allowed to withdraw their deposits from banks without any limitation, in any suitable currencies such as the Transcaucasian Commissariat's money, bons of the DRG, or Russian paper money.

Although the Decree provided for eight denominations, in 1919 an additional 50 kopeck note was issued, and in 1920-21, 1,000 and 5,000 rubles.

The sizes and printing volume by each denomination produced from July 1919 to February 1921 were:

50 kopeks:	57x39	Total: 1,036,200 pieces;
1 ruble:	77x33	2,096,099 pieces;
3 rubles:	89x60	1,287,987 pieces;
5 rubles:	115x74	851,856 pieces;
10 rubles:	120x77	1,431,376 pieces;

25 rubles (despite this denomination named in the Decree, there is no confirmation it was printed);

50 rubles:	134x88	2,214,134 pieces;
100 rubles:	156x101	5,126,731 pieces;
500 rubles:	163x102	5,437,147 pieces;
1.000 rubles:	163x102	7,036,470 pieces;
5.000 rubles:	175x105	1,249,218 pieces.

The total value was printed 16,976,082,000 pieces.

The background colors of the notes were:

50 kopeks – light blue on pale yellow;

1 ruble – brown on pink;

3 rubles – black on green;

5 rubles – brown and dark green on orange;

10 rubles – burgundy and brown on pink;

50 rubles – violet and bright green on a grey;

100 rubles – green and pink, and 2nd variations – brown-grey;

500 rubles – black and blue on light green;

1,000 rubles – dark brown and orange on a light blue;

5,000 rubles – navy blue and pink on grey.



The 500 ruble note from the second Georgian issue (P13) bears the image of a young woman sitting under an arch dated 1918, the year in which the short-lived republic was founded.

The main inscription is in Georgian. It noted that these are bons of the Democratic Republic of Georgia; that they are equal to the Russian "State credit notes;" and that they are the "property of Democratic Republic of Georgia," as well as, that "forgery will be prosecuted by the law."

On the reverse, in English and French, it says that the notes are on a par with Russian "State credit notes." Unlike other denominations, the 50 kopeks have the inscription only in Georgian. On the front of all denominations, except the 50 kopeks, are the signatures of the Prime Minister, N. Jordania, and Minister of Finance, K. Kandelaki, in Georgian. All denominations except 50 kopeks, have a serial number made up of a two-letter prefix in Georgian script and a four-digit number in Arabic numerals. An example of a one-letter prefix exists for a 100 ruble note.

As has been noted, most designs were done by artist Joseph Charlemagne and they are highly artistic, in a colorful national motif. On the back, and sometimes on the front of these bons, is the Georgian coat of arms as a seven-pointed star. This design is widely used on old Georgian ornaments, combined with other graphic components to create an original composition.

The 500 ruble warrants special attention. On the front it depicts an ornate medieval arch, under which sitting on a throne is a beautiful girl, dressed in national costume. To her right there is an oval shield and at the left there is a combat spear and shield with the three letters in Georgian "book," which means "the Democratic Republic of Georgia."

The majority of these notes, as well as Transcaucasia Commissariat's notes, are printed on a paper (with thin and thick variations for the 500 rubles – P13b, or following the Kardakov catalogue number system, K8.2.13a/b) without watermarks, with the exception of the 500 ruble, where you can see a poorly visible watermark (P13a, K8.2.13).



Republic of Georgia 500 ruble note variety without a watermark (P13b).

Some of the 5,000 ruble notes have a very interesting watermark (P15a, K8.2.15), which is fancifully interwoven between the Georgian letters "book," in a rectangular frame. These watermarks are visible throughout the body of notes. Some notes have guilloche netting.

The only known printing error note is a 500 ruble note (P13x, K8.2.13) with mismatched serial numbers.

Between July 11, 1919 and February 25, 1921 there were five issues of Georgian notes. In each of the first and second issues, 300 million rubles were printed; in the third issue the total was 800 million; the fourth issue 7 billion; and in the fifth issue, 10 billion, for a total amount of issued notes of 18.4 billion rubles. Along with Georgian notes, foreign currencies were also in circulation: British pounds, United States dollars, German marks, French francs and Italian lira. The gold coins of the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire were also used.

According to the some sources in Georgia, there have been cases of counterfeit money of the Russian Republic, Transcaucasia Commissariat and DRG.

According to the Sourcebook, one "Golden Ruble" in July 1919 was equal to 39.24 Georgian rubles; in December it was 96.102; in January-February 1920, 136.98; and in December 1920, 1,300. In different periods of 1920 the exchange rates of Georgian money to various foreign currencies were: to the British pound on January 15, 900; on March 15, 910, on June 15, 1,474, on August 15, 3,500; on October 15, 4,400, and on December 15, 18,000. Against the French franc on the same dates: 19.6; 18; 26.5; 63; 80; and 300 rubles respectively. Against the US dollar: 350; 310; 825; 1,300; and 5,500 rubles respectively.

On January 30, 1920, the Georgian Parliament adopted a decree: "Additional issue of 800 million rubles and release of new 1,000 rubles Note." This note exists in two varieties: with a watermark (grey color), called "edges" (P14a, K8.2.14), and colored blue, without a watermark (P14b, K8.2.14a).

On December 31, 1919, the Parliament adopted a law establishing the State Bank of Georgia. On December 31, 1920, it decided that in 1921, the provisional notes would cease circulation, and the country would start to print a new currency. As well, it adopted a decree for an additional emission for 10 billion rubles. Even earlier, in June, by order from the Government, the noted artist Eugene Lansere created a sketch for a new "State Credit Note."

On February 21, 1921, the Parliament adopted the Georgian Constitution. However, it was never launched, along with the new "State Credit Note." At the beginning of March 1921 Soviet Russia violated the peace treaty concluded with Georgia on May 7, 1920, and occupied the territory of Georgia, followed by annexation. Only the 5,000 ruble note continued to be printed under Soviet Russia authority. There is a distinctive small detail which can be used to identify these notes – a double circle at the end of the border near the denomination enclosed in a circle.



Frame with one circle

The DRG 5,000 ruble note (P15) continued to be issued after Soviet Russia annexed the country. At top is the original version of the note. Below is the version issued under Russian authority.

It is planned to provide more detailed information regarding different varieties (including serial numbers, paper), printing errors and forgeries in a later issue of the *IBNS Journal*.

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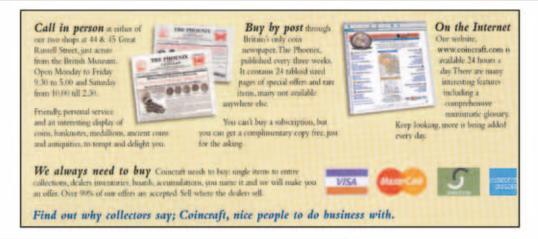


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CANADA. National Bank of Egypt. Bank of Canada. \$25, 6.5.1935. P-48. PCGS Choice About New 58. Realized \$10,350 in August 2012



CYPRUS. Government of Cyprus. 500 Mils, 1.3.1957. P-34a. PCGS Gem New 65 PPQ. Realized \$7,050 in January 2013



FINLAND. Finlands Bank. 1,000 Markkaa, 1918. P-41. PMG Gem Uncirculated 66 EPQ.

Realized \$12,925 in January 2013



CHINA-PROVINCIAL BANKS.

Hupeh Government Mint. 7 Mace 2 Candareens, Yr. 25 (1899). P-S2135r. PMG Very Fine 30.



CHINA-EMPIRE. Ta-Ching Government Bank. \$5, 1.10.1909. P-A77s. PMG Choice Uncirculated 64. Realized \$9,560 in August 2012



CHINA-REPUBLIC. Bank of China. \$1, 1.6.1912. P-25? Fine-Very Fine Realized \$14,340 in August 2012

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Realized \$35,850 in August 2012



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iction) H. Pontorio, PNG #308 Ron Gillio, PNG #204

New Issues

Compiled by Hans-Dieter Müller LM198 and Daniel Denis 4284

lease help us by contributing images of new issues. We welcome input from all readers of the *IBNS Journal* and ask that reports of new issues, and especially scanned images of the notes, be sent to new-issues@ibns.biz (please scan the images at 300 dpi and 100%).

The entries marked "\" in the following pages indicate the note is a new type and eligible for the IBNS Bank Note of the Year Award, whereas other entries are non-circulating notes or new varieties, with only changes in signatories, dates, etcetera.

Exchanges rates, current at the time of listing, are given in Euros and US dollars. Exchange values are calculated as at February 4, 2013. The currency converter of www.oanda.com (interbank exchange rate) has been used.

Contributors: Thomas Augustsson, Daniel Denis, Hartmut Fraunhoffer and Hans-Dieter Müller

Abreviations:

CBNC: Canadian Bank Note Company

DLR: De La Rue

G & D: Giesecke & Devrient

SABNC: South African Bank Note Company

Belize

5 Dollars 2011

Design like P67 / Linzmayer CBB B25, but with new date (1.11.2011) and signatures of Glenford Ysaguirre, Joseph Waight and Damien Gough.

Face value: €1.80 - \$2.43

10 Dollars 2011

Design like P68 / Linzmayer CBB B26, but with new date (1.11.2011) and signatures of Glenford Ysaguirre, Joseph Waight and Manuel Esquivel.

Face value: €3.60 - \$4.86

Bermuda

50 Dollars 2009

Design like P61 / Linzmayer BMA B36 dated 1.1.2009, but with modified bird on the reverse, prefix A/1 and signatures of Alan C. Cossar and Gerald Simons. The reason for the modification is a statement of the ornithologist David Wingate that the former version shows the red-billed tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*) instead of the local white-tailed tropicbird (*Phaeton lepturus*). Face value: €37.05 - \$50.00

Canada

♦ 20 Dollars 2012

New type. Front: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. Back: Canadian National Vimy Memorial in France, and poppies. Signature: Tiff Macklem and Mark J.Carney. Signature titles: *DEPUTY GOVERNOR / SOUS-GOUVERNEUR* and *GOUVERNEUR / GOVERNOR*. Polymer plastic. First issued: 7.11.2012. Face value: €14.87 - \$20.07

20



Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

Colombia

1000 Pesos 2011

Design like P456, but with new date (11.06.2011) and new signature combination.

Face value: €0.41 - \$0.56

Comoros

500 Francs 2006

Design like P15, but with new signature and new signature title *P/LE GOUVERNEUR / LE VICE-GOUVERNEUR*.

Face value: €1.02 - \$1.36



Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

1000 Francs 2005

Design like P16, but with new signature and new signature title *P/LE GOUVERNEUR / LE VICE-GOUVERNEUR*.

Face value: €2.03 - \$2.73





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

Cuba

50 Pesos 2012

Design like P123, but with new date, serial number prefix BJ and new signature (Ernesto Medina Villaveirán).

Face value: €1.60 - \$2.16





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

100 Pesos 2005

Design like P129, but with new date and serial number prefix AD. Face value: €3.20 - \$4.32





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

10 Pesos convertibles 2012

Design like PFX49, but with new date (2012) and new signature (Ernesto Medina Villaveirán). Serial number prefix DG. Face value: €7.41 - \$10.00





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

50 Pesos convertibles 2011

Design like PFX51, but with new date (2011) and new signature (Ernesto Medina Villaveirán). Serial number prefix FD. The new signature is printed on top of the embossed old signature Face value: €37.05 - \$50.00





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

Dominican Republic

200 Pesos Oro 2009

Design like P178 but with parts of the design changed in color from gray to green to avoid confusion with the existing 50 Pesos banknote. This note does not show the new currency's name but still states the currency as *Pesos Oro*. The note bears the signatures of Héctor Valdez Albizu and Vicente Bengoa and is printed by DLR. First issued: 1.10.2012.

Face value: €3.60 - \$4.86





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

1000 Pesos Dominicanos 2011

Design like P180 and bearing the new currency's name *Pesos Dominicanos*. It is signed by Héctor Valdez Albizu and Vicente Bengoa and is printed by G&D. A SPARK security feature is placed within the watermark area. First issued: 2012.

Face value: €18.02 - \$24.32





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

2000 Pesos Dominicanos 2011

Design like P181 and bearing the new currency's name Pesos Dominicanos. It is signed by Héctor Valdez Albizu and Vicente Bengoa and is printed by DLR. A SPARK security feature is placed within the watermark area. First issued: 2012. Face value: €36.04 - \$48.64





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

East Caribbean States

50 Dollars (ND)

Design like P50, but with additional Braille features at lower left on front.

Face value: €13.64 - \$18.40



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

Ethiopia

50 Birr 2012

Design like P51 / Linzmayer NBE B33, but with new date 2012. Face value: €2.00 - \$2.69

European Union

100 Euros 2002

Design like P5, but with signature of Mario Draghi, the new President of the European Central Bank.

Face value: €100.00 - \$134.94

Fiji

♦ 5 Dollars (ND)

New type. Front: Traditional artwork (*Kato ni Masima*), a Redthroated Lorikeet (*Charmosyna amabilis*) and the coat of arms. Back: Crested Iguana (*Brachylophus vitiensis*), balaka palm, Masiratu flower (*Degeneria vitiensis*) and bank logo. Transparent window with Fijian head. Signature: Barry Whiteside. Printer: DLR. Polymer plastic.

Face value: €2.09 - \$2.82





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

♦ 10 Dollars (ND)

New type. Front: Traditional artwork (*I Buburau ni Bete*), a Belifish (probably *Redigobius bikolanus*) and the coat of arms. Back: Joske's Thumb Mountain, lake, palm trees, Grand Pacific hotel with oldtimers and bank logo. Windowed security thread with demetallized text and *domodomo* (stylized canoe masthead). Fijian head and electrotype *10* as watermark. Signature: Barry Whiteside. Printer: DLR.

Face value: €4.17 - \$563





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

♦ 20 Dollars (ND)

New type. Front: Traditional artwork (Foa), a flying bird (Pseudobulveria macgillivrayi) and coat of arms. Back: fish processing, forestry and mining, diesel lokomotive; Uluinabukelevu mountain and bank logo. Holographic stripe; windowed security thread with demetallized text and domodomo (stylized canoe masthead). Fijian head and electrotype 20 as watermark. Signature: Barry Whiteside. Printer: DLR. Face value: €8.35 - \$11.26





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

♦ 50 Dollars (ND)

New type. Front: Necklace (Wasekaseka), Fiji's national flower (Medinilla waterhousei) and coat of arms. Back: Traditionally dressed Fijian man (Tubetube), traditional men's gathering (Yagona Vakaturaga) and bank logo. Holographic stripe; windowed security thread with demetallized text and domodomo (stylized canoe masthead). Fijian head and electrotype 50 as watermark. Signature: Barry Whiteside. Printer: DLR.

Face value: €20.87 - \$28.16





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

♦ 100 Dollars (ND)

New type. Front: Necklace (*Buli Kula*), cicada and coat of arms. Back: Two traditionally dressed female singers, man with guitar, outline map, snorklers, sailing boat and bank logo. Holographic stripe; windowed security thread with demetallized text and *domodomo* (stylized canoe masthead). Fijian head and electrotype *100* as watermark. Signature: Barry Whiteside. Printer: DLR. Face value: €41.73 - \$56.32





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

Gambia

5 Dalasis (ND)

Design like P25 / Linzmayer CBG B22, but now bearing signature of the new governor Amadou Colley. Face value: €0.11 - \$0.15

Guatemala

1 Quetzal

Design like P115, but with new date (23.11.2011) and signatures of Sergio Francisco Recinos Rivera and Adgar Baltazar Barquin Durán. Face value: €0.09 - \$0.13

India

10 Rupees 2012

Design like P15, but with new date (2012), new Rupee symbol and inset letter A. Signature: Dr. D. Subbarao. Face value: €0.14 - \$0.19

Liberia

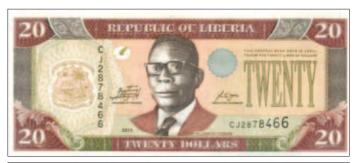
5 Dollars 2011

Design like P26 / Linzmayer CBL B6e, but with new date (2011). Face value: 60.05 - 0.07

20 Dollars 2011

Design like P28 / Linzmayer CBL B8, but with new date and additional security features (e.g. pearlescent text TWENTY DOLLARS added on watermark area on front, pearlescent floral design added around border on front).

Face value: €0.20 - \$0.27





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

50 Dollars 2011

Design like P29 / Linzmayer CBL B9, but with new date and additional security features (e.g. pearlescent text FIFTY DOLLARS added on watermark area on front, pearlescent wave design added around border on front, embossed octagon with palm tree added above signature at right).

Face value: €0.49 - \$0.67





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

100 Dollars 2011

Design like P30 / Linzmayer CBL B10e but with new date and additional security features (e.g. pearlescent text ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS added on watermark area on front, pearlescent map added above signature at right on front). Face value: €0.99 - \$1.34





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

Macau

10 Patacas 2010

Design like P60 but with new date (8.8.2010) and bearing signatures of Herculano de Sousa and Rodolfo Vasco Lavrador. Face value: €0.91 - \$1.23

Mauritania

100 Ouguiya 2011

Design like P10 / Linzmayer BCM B14, but with new date (28.11.2011), new signature combination, windowed security thread on front and OVI-feature on the back. The second serial number (front) has been removed. First issued: 2012. Face value: €0.24 - \$0.33





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson and Daniel Denis

♦ 5000 Ouguiya 2011

New type. Front: Great mosque Ibn Abbas in Nouakchott and hologram with denomination in Arabic. Back: Unloading ore in the Nouakchott harbor and train with diesel locomotive. Solid security thread with demetallized text. Bearded man as watermark. Printed by G & D. Dated 28.11.2011. Face value: €12.12 - \$16.36





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

Mexico

100 Pesos 2012

Design like P124, but with new date (10.01.2012), series N and signatures of Roberto del Cueto Legaspi (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*) and Alejandro Alegre Rabiela (as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*).

Face value: €5.84 - \$7.88

200 Pesos 2010

Design like P125, but with new date (4.11.2012), series AB and signatures of Guillermo Güémez Garcia (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*) and Raúl Valdés Ramos (as *CAJERO*

Face value: €11.67 - \$15.75

Moldova

1 Leu 2010

Design like P8 / Linzmayer BNM B8, but without a security thread.

Face value: €0.06 - \$0.08

Netherlands Antilles

10 Gulden 2012

Design like P28 / Linzmayer BNA B25, but with new date (1.06.2012) and signatures of Jerrald M. Hasselmeyer and Emsley D. Tromp.

Face value: €4.10 - \$5.49





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

25 Gulden 2012

Design like P29 / Linzmayer BNA B26, but with new date (1.06.2012) and signatures of Jerrald M. Hasselmeyer and Emsley D. Tromp.

Face value: €10.26 - \$13.74

50 Gulden 2012

Design like P30 / Linzmayer BNA B27, but with new date (1.06.2012) and signatures of Jerrald M. Hasselmeyer and Emsley D. Tromp.

Face value: €20.51 - \$27.47





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

100 Gulden 2012

Design like P31 / Linzmayer BNA B28, but with new date (1.06.2012) and signatures of Jerrald M. Hasselmeyer and Emsley D. Tromp.

Face value: €41.02 - \$54.95

Paraguay

5000 Guaranies 2011

Design like P223, but now printed on polymer with serial number prefix D. Printer: CBNC. First issued: 14.01.2013. Face value: €0.88 - \$1.18

Philippines

50 Piso 2012

Design like P207, but with new date (2012)

Face value: €0.91 - \$1.23

100 Piso 2011

Commemorative issue marking the 100th anniversary of the De-la-Salle University. The design is like P194 but with a green overprint in watermark area on front.

Face value: €1.83 - \$2.45





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

100 Piso 2012

Commemorative issue marking the 100th anniversary of the Philippinean Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. The design is like P194 but with an overprint using symbols of masonry in the watermark area on front.

Face value: €1.83 - \$2.45





Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

Samoa

5 Tala (ND)

Design like P38 / Linzmayer CBS B13b, but with signatures of Faumuina Tiatia Faaolatane Liuga and Maiava Atalina Ainuu-Enari. First issued: 2012.

Face value: €1.58 - \$2.12

20 Tala (ND)

Design like P40a / Linzmayer CBS B15b, but with signatures of Faumuina Tiatia Faaolatane Liuga and Maiava Atalina Ainuu-Enari, First issued: 2012.

Face value: €6.33 - \$8.47

100 Tala (ND)

Design like P42a / Linzmayer CBS B19, but with new decorative pattern overprinted on the designs at top and bottom borders on front and back. Also new signatures of Faumuina Tiatia Faaolatane Liuga and Maiava Atalina Ainuu-Enari. First issued: 2012.

Face value: €31.63 - \$42.37

Scotland

100 Pounds 2007 (Royal Bank of Scotland)

Design like P350, but with a new date (20.12.2007).

Face value: €117.62 - \$157.53

Serbia

500 Dinars 2012

Design like P51, but with new date (2012) and signature of new governor Jorgovanka Tabaković. First issued: 7.12.2012.

Face value: €4.45 - \$5.97

2000 Dinars 2012

Design like previous issue (PNL) but with new date (2012) and signature of new governor Jorgovanka Tabaković. First issued: 7.12.2012.

Face value: €17.82 - \$23.86

Singapore

2 Dollars

Design like P46 / Linzmayer MAS B8, but with one diamond below the word 'EDUCATION' on back. Polymer plastic. Face value: €1.21 - \$1.61

5 Dollars

Design like P47 / Linzmayer MAS B9, but with two triangles below words 'GARDEN CITY' on back. Polymer plastic. Face value: €3.01 - \$4.04

50 Dollars

Design like P49 / Linzmayer MAS B5, but with two triangles below word 'ARTS' on back.

Face value: €30.13 - \$40.36

South Africa

◊ 10 Rand (ND)

New type. Front: Portrait of former President Nelson Mandela and national coat of arms at upper left. Back: Head of a rhinoceros. Security thread with demetallized text 'SARB 10 RAND'. Large '10' SPARK color-changing ink at lower front right. Watermark: N. Mandela and electrotype '10'. Signature: Gill Marcus (as GOVERNOR). Printer: SABNC. First issued: 6.11.2012.

Face value: €0.84 - \$1.12





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Thomas Augustsson

♦ 20 Rand (ND)

New type. Front: Portrait of former President Nelson Mandela and national coat of arms at upper left. Back: Head of an elephant. Security thread with demetallized text 'SARB 20 RAND'. Large '20' SPARK color-changing ink at lower front right. Watermark: N. Mandela and electrotype '20'. Signature: Gill Marcus (as GOVERNOR). Printer: SABNC. First issued: 6.11. 2012.

Face value: €1.68 - \$2.24





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Thomas Augustsson

♦ 50 Rand (ND)

New type. Front: Portrait of former President Nelson Mandela and national coat of arms at upper left. Back: Head of a male lion. Security thread with demetallized text 'SARB 50 RAND'. Large '50' SPARK color-changing ink at lower front right. Watermark: N. Mandela and electrotype '50'. Signature: Gill Marcus (as GOVERNOR). Printer: SABNC. First issued: 6.11.2012. Face value: €4.19 - \$5.61





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Thomas Augustsson

◊ 100 Rand (ND)

New type. Front: Portrait of former President Nelson Mandela and national coat of arms at upper left. Back: Head of a buffalo. Security thread with demetallized text 'SARB 100 RAND'. Large '100' SPARK color-changing ink at lower front right. Watermark: N. Mandela and electrotype '100'. Signature: Gill Marcus (as GOVERNOR). Printer: SABNC. First issued: 6.11.2012. Face value: €8.38 - \$11.22





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Thomas Augustsson

◊ 200 Rand (ND)

New type. Front: Portrait of former President Nelson Mandela and national coat of arms at upper left. Back: Head of a leopard. Security thread with demetallized text 'SARB 200 RAND'. Large '200' SPARK color-changing ink at lower front right. Watermark: N. Mandela and electrotype '200'. Signature: Gill Marcus (as GOVERNOR). Printer: SABNC. First issued: 6.11.2012. Face value: €16.75 - \$22.43





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Thomas Augustsson

Tajikistan

5 Somoni

Design like P15, but with a kinegram stripe at right front.

First issued: 24.12.2012. Face value: €0.78 - \$1.05

10 Somoni

Design like P16, but with a kinegram stripe at right front.

First issued: 24.12.2012. Face value: €1.57 - \$2.10

Turkey

10 Lirasi

Design like P223, but with new signature combination - Erdem Başçı (as Governor) and Necati Şahin (as Deputy Governor).

First issued: 24.12.2012. Face value: €4.21 - \$5.64

Design like P224, but with new signature combination - Erdem Başçı (as Governor) and Murat Çetinkaya (as Deputy Governor).

First issued: 24.12.2012. Face value: €8.42 - \$11.28

100 Lirasi

Design like P226, but with new signature combination - Erdem Başçı (as Governor) and Necati Şahin (as Deputy Governor).

First issued: 24.12.2012. Face value: €42.12 - \$56.42

Venezuela

5 Bolivares Fuertes 2007

Design like P89 but with new date (24.5.2007)

Face value: €0.87 - \$1.16

10 Bolivares Fuertes 2011 Design like P90 but with new date (3.2.2011) and new signatures.

Face value: €1.74 - \$2.33





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

20 Bolivares Fuertes 2011

Design like P91 but with new date (3.2.2011) and new signatures. Face value: €3.47 - \$4.65

50 Bolivares Fuertes 2011

Design like P92 but with new date (3.2.2011) and new signatures. Face value: €8.68 - \$11.63

100 Bolivares Fuertes 2011

Design like P93 but with new date (3.2.2011) and new signatures.

Face value: €17.36 - \$23.26





Courtesy of Hartmut Fraunhoffer (www.banknoten.de)

West African States

♦ 500 Francs (20)12

New type. Country code letter K (Senegal) confirmed. Front: Figurine of a Sawfish, electronic circuits with a touch pad (digital Tablet) associated to the map of Africa. Back: two hippopotamuses. Security thread with text 'UMOA 500'. Watermark: Sawfish and electrotype '500'. Signature combination unknown as LE GOUVERNEUR and LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES. First issued: 30.11.2012.

Face value: €0.76 - \$1.02





Courtesy of Daniel Denis and Hans-Dieter Müller

Zambia

20.000 Kwacha 2012

Design like P47 / Linzmayer BOZ B49, but with new date (2012) Face value: £2.80 - \$3.75

(Note: currency reform on 1.1.2013 - 1 new Kwacha (ZMW) = 1000 old Kwacha (ZMK).

♦ 2 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Tree; Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Roan antelope, two women with baskets and produce, freedom statue in Lusaka. Windowed security thread with demetallized *BOZ 2* on front. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype 2. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013.

Face value: €0.28 - \$0.37





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

♦ 5 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Mopane tree, Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Lion head, freedom statue in Lusaka. Windowed security thread with demetallized *BOZ 5* on front. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype *5*. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013.

Face value: €0.69 - \$0.92





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

♦ 10 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Musuku tree; Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Porcupine, workers harvesting, freedom statue in Lusaka. Large holographic band on front. Windowed security thread with demetallized *BOZ 10* on back. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype *10*. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013. Face value: €1.39 - \$1.84





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

♦ 20 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Pterocarpus tree; Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Black Lechwe antelope, miners, freedom statue in Lusaka. Large holographic band on front. Windowed holographic thread on back. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype *20*. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013.

Face value: €2.77 - \$3.69





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

♦ 50 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Fig tree; Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Black Leopard, Bank of Zambia building, freedom statue in Lusaka. Large holographic band on front. Windowed holographic thread on back. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype *50*. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013.

Face value: €6.94 - \$9.22





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

♦ 100 Kwacha 2012

New type. Front: Musuku tree, Fish eagle on branch, coat of arms. Back: Black Buffalo, National Assembly of Zambia building, freedom statue in Lusaka. Large holographic band on front. Windowed holographic thread on back. Watermark: Fish eagle head and electrotype *100*. Signature: Michael M. Gondwe. Printer: G & D. First issued: 1.1.2013.

Face value: €13.87 - \$18.44





Courtesy of Daniel Denis

Member Profile

IBNS members are encouraged to introduce themselves to the Society by submitting a short profile and photograph to the Editor, sent to editor@ibns.biz or to the postal address on page 2 of this Journal. Profiles should be 350-450 words and may include contact details.

Murtaza Abdeali Karimjee 9336

I have been collecting banknotes for the past eight years. I was born in 1985 in the Kenyan coastal city of Mombasa and raised



Murtaza Abdeali Karimjee

in Tanzania, where my interest in paper money began. Currently, I am a graduate student in the United States, pursuing a Masters degree in public administration with a specialization in public management. I hold a Bachelors degree in economics with political science. I have a deep interest in political, social and economic aspect of our world. I speak five different languages -- Gujarati,

Swahili, English, Arabic and Hindi (with some Urdu). Not to forget, I climbed Mt. Kilimanjaro to its highest peak in 2004!

I started collecting banknotes as a hobby at the age of 14. I still recall I was spending my high school holidays with my uncle in Morogoro in the southern highlands of Tanzania. One day, I was helping him at his store and a customer gave me money for his purchase. My uncle asked me to give him change from the cash

register and in the machine I came across two Russian banknotes. I was attracted by the colour on those notes so I asked my uncle if I could have them. I took the notes back to Dar es Salaam after my vacation and showed them to a friend whom I knew had banknotes from other countries. I exchanged my two Russian notes with him and he gave me six banknotes of African countries. From those six notes, my interest grew in collecting banknotes.

My special focus has been collecting notes from African countries because of my personal heritage link with Africa. I currently have banknotes from most African countries, ranging from the German Colonial era in East Africa to modern African issues. I now have banknotes from 160-plus countries from around the world. My hobby of collecting banknotes is not only fun, but a unique and very interesting pastime. Banknotes are not just numismatic items but also a tool of education.

Collecting banknotes also allows me to travel the world from my room via the internet. It enables me to learn about geography, economics, politics, sociology, science, foreign cultures, mathematics, languages and much more from many different countries. As a numismatist, I cherish every banknote I get from any country, as every banknote tells me a unique story of that particular country.

Collecting banknotes also creates a unique opportunity to network with people from all walks of life from around the world. I am the founder and currently serve as the President of IBNS New York City Chapter. The chapter acts as a focal point for collectors from New York and New Jersey.

Book Review

Banknoty Getta Lodzkiego 1940-1944

Jacek Sarosiek, 119 pages, hard cover, art paper pages, 15 x 22 cm, full colour illustrations, Polish language. Edition limited to 300 copies. Published by the author. US\$42 including shipment by priority registered mail.

A new book, *Banknoty Getta Lodzkiego 1940-1944*, has been published in Poland on the topic of Lodz Ghetto's (Litzmannstandt Ghetto) banknotes and money bills. It is a publication which according to experts and researchers such as Stanislaw Bulkiewcz has revolutionized our previous views and state of understanding of Lodz Ghetto banknotes.

Author Jacek Sarosiek has consulted various unpublished materials and documents which allowed him to verify and rectify numerous erroneous beliefs which for many years have been assumed regarding the Lodz issues. The majority of the extensive

illustrations are being published for the first time in professional numismatic literature. Among them are, for example: stone letterpress forgery dies for printing 2 mark notes, decrees which are of key importance for emission, documents and finally, banknotes and money bill projects.

The book was written in cooperation with numerous distinguished specialists on the history of Lodz Ghetto, among others The Lithography Techniques Studio of the Academy of Fine Arts in Lodz. This has resulted in the first and reliable description of techniques applied in the Zygmunt Manitius' printing house in Lodz.

The variety of photographic material, a reliable banknote and money bills catalogue as well as the text which is based of Lodz Ghetto's documentation, together likely see this book acknowledged as a breakthrough publication. The book can be ordered directly from the author: jacek.sarosiek@m4n.pl.

News from the Chapters

Compiled by Art Levenite 2863

he IBNS currently has various regional and topical Chapters that hold periodic meetings open to all members and the public. For information on joining a Chapter, or to find out when and where the next meeting will be held, visit the Chapter's web site or contact the presiding officer of the Chapter.

East Midlands Chapter

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November 2012 meeting: Nine members attended, with Simon Biddlestone starting proceedings by showing the 2013 calendar he had produced with the theme "Birds on Banknotes," as chosen by the membership. The latest *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, General Issues* was on view, with the usual comments on its failings and inaccuracies. The Spink banknote auctions held in October were reviewed, with reference to the high number of unsold lots at the provincial notes sale, as well as the success of the sales of world notes and the Great Britain white notes collection. Problems encountered with the charity sale of new Bank of England signature notes included the failure of the online bidding system and the lack of clarity regarding the waiving of the buyer's premium.

Mark Ray showed crisp uncirculated examples of the new Salmon signature notes obtained at the Bank of England cash desk. Other new issues on show included a South African set featuring Nelson Mandela; a Canadian polymer \$50; and probably the last set of Fiji notes with the signature of Acting Governor, to feature the Queen. Norman Logan showed an old Serbian note with a German handstamp, the authenticity of which was questioned by members who have seen similar examples recently on eBay.

Alan Cole's talk entitled "Printers and Minters" is scheduled for January 2013, and Mark Ray volunteered to give a talk in March. Preliminary discussions regarding next year's Valkenburg show centered on the best way to get there. After a break, the day's theme of "Blue Notes" was started by Dave Billingham and Eddie Nurcombe with their selected favourites. Norman had prepared a little presentation on Italy's small blue notes, and Spain's 500 pesetas of 1971. Mark explained the detail on German 100 mark notes used before and after the First World War, including the note showing the German fleet.

Laurence Pope explained why he considered the helmeted Britannia £5 of 1957 to be such a classic issue, and Simon had brought along a display of many blue Commonwealth notes from his collection, including a particularly rare 1963 Maltese £5 with the R. Soler signature. The next meetings are scheduled for 1 p.m. on Saturday, January 26, 2013, and Saturday, March 30, 2013, at the Beeston Community Fire Station Nottingham.

January 2013 meeting: Attendance for the first meeting of the year was 11. Chapter recertification for one year had been completed as per the bylaws of the society, and subscriptions were due, unchanged, at £8 per annum. A number of the banknote calendars produced by Simon Biddlestone were offered to members in A5 and A4 format.

New acquisitions shown by members included two New Zealand notes depicting Captain Cook; an East African 100 shillings depicting the Queen; and a Tunisian note of 1965. Vicky Cole showed some Spanish notes acquired in Madrid, and Alan Cole showed volume one of a new book on Polish notes, written in Polish (not a problem for Alan as he is familiar with the language). Roger Outing exhibited a collection of cardboard coins, or "picker's tokens," from the Northamptonshire / Cambridgeshire area. They could be used in the local shops and company stores. Roger also had a card 4 pence issued in Ireland by the Mayfield factory, County Wexford. Norman Logan's contribution was some Spanish notes acquired on eBay. Simon offered some East Caribbean notes recently enhanced with a visual aid (a Braille cricket ball and stump), plus a newly released Belize \$20 showing a heron-like bird replacing the leopard of the previous issue; a rare early Gibraltar 2/- note from 1914; and lastly a Seychelles 100 rupee note of 1979, recovered from the ship Aeolian Sky. The Aeolian Sky sank off Dorset during a storm on its outward voyage, with £1 million worth of rupees, which were categorized later as un-redeemable for exchange.

Roger announced that his book, *The Standard Catalogue of the Provincial Banknotes of England and Wales*, has now sold out, but is available in a CD format.

Alan Cole was speaker for the meeting, talking about "Printers and Minters," with a large, self-styled, coloured drawing of his interpretation of a banknote, including many of the features found on notes over the last two centuries. Alan showed how printers' marks, ciphers, codes, names and secret signs demonstrated how, from where and when banknotes were produced. In addition, they showed how the relationship between governments, issuing authorities and printers changed and evolved over the years and how note production has developed into what we see today. Various examples of banknotes were passed around with instruction on what to observe and look for, with questions being asked as the talk progressed.

The March meeting will feature a historical talk on numismatics in Buckinghamshire to be presented by Mark Ray. This will be preceded by a meal at a nearby restaurant to celebrate Margaret Spick's birthday. Dates for future meetings to be held at Beeston Community Fire Station at 1 p.m. are Saturday, March 30, 2013, and Saturday, May 25, 2013.

London Chapter

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January 2013 meeting: The Chapter got the year off to an excellent start with a well-attended meeting at the new "club house," the auction rooms of Spink & Son in Southampton Row. Anyone who has been to Spink's regular auctions will know the room, and while Barnaby Faull was not there, his spirit hovered benevolently as the meeting got underway. Our speaker was Jonathan Callaway who presented his "Ten Favourite Banknotes." Jonathan collects mainly Scottish and Irish notes, but his top ten included one English, one Portuguese and a Poyais note. The latter is of course a fictitious country and the note was one of the "story notes" Jonathan had picked. Along with an Operation Bernhard wartime forgery of a Bank of England note was the 500 escudos Banco de Portugal note, which was the subject of a huge fraud when conspirators persuaded printers Waterlow & Sons to reprint a huge order of the notes and deliver them to the criminal gang rather than to the bank itself. Other notes came from his Scottish and Irish collections. Several members also brought along recent acquisitions including two interesting Bank of England error notes Pam West had acquired.

Our February meeting we will have Michael Brill as our speaker on the subject, "The Banknotes of the Union Bank of Scotland." Pam West will speak in March on, "Banknotes on Postcards," while in April we hear from Professor Iain Stevenson on "Congreve Revenue Stamps on Banknotes."

Our thanks go to Spink & Sons for generously offering us the use of their premises for our monthly meetings. We always meet on the last Thursday of the month, September and December excepted when there is no meeting. All members and friends are welcome.

Melbourne Chapter

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October was a big month for the chapter as host of the 14th annual Australian Banknote Convention and Exhibition. A full report on this convention can be seen on page 69 of this Journal.

November 2012 meeting: Twelve members attended the meeting, which saw discussion covering aspects of the recent convention, including the financial outcome. Neville Cuthbert suggested that some form of recognition and acknowledgment should be accorded to those members who have served the chapter over a long period. This led into a dialogue about ways to celebrate the chapter's 30th anniversary that falls in April next year. It was agreed that these matters would be discussed again at the first meeting in 2013.

The meeting topic was "A Numismatic Cruise in the Caribbean" by Alan Flint, who recently returned with his wife from a world cruise. While visiting Blackbeard's Castle in Charlotte Amalie on the island of St Thomas in the US Virgin Islands, Alan came across a framed set of notes issued by the National Bank of the Danish West Indies in 1905. The Danish West Indies were sold to the US in 1917 and renamed the Virgin Islands. These notes are rare and their appearance in the Castle's souvenir shop could not be explained.

December 2012 meeting: This meeting was an informal dinner held at a restaurant on Bourke Street, Melbourne. Ten members attended to celebrate the end of the year and the festive season.



Melbourne Chapter members at their year-end celebration, members are (L to R clockwise): Neville Cuthbert, Tony Alsop, Alan Flint, Ian Yarde, Don Cleveland, David White, Frank Robinson, Stephen Prior, Bill Xynos, Rion van Zyl Smit.

Midwest Chapter

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October 2012 meeting: David Frank presented his topic, "Camp Money from World War II." David is a very knowledgeable and entertaining speaker. His presentation of POW, concentration and displaced persons camps and the money used within the walls of these camps was very well done and interesting.

Gene Mitchell will be researching topics for the next 50 souvenir cards. In addition, Brian Giese reported that two more souvenir cards have been sold. The Chapter was also reminded that the Professional Currency Dealers Association (PCDA) will have its show in Chicago the week of November 8.

Exhibits from October's meeting:

- Ken Johnson: German banknotes.
- Gene Mitchell: Georgian notes from 1922.
- Mike Kvasnica: gulden denominations on banknotes.
- Peter Jacobsohn: "tooth notes."
- Bill O'Brien: Ghana gems, Greek gods, German goblins.
- Neil Shafer: WWII materials to supplement the guest speaker.
- Stanley Campbell: prison camp notes and the new Canadian C\$100.

November 2012 meeting: Members who were at the PCDA Show gave reports on their experiences and items purchased. The Chapter is looking for nominations for the next Chapter president. The current president would like a break from serving in the office.

Exhibits from November's meeting:

- Ken Johnson: Greenland, Haiti, and Hong Kong notes.
- John Helm: PCDA purchases, and T53, T14, T68 Confederate notes.
- Peter Jacobsohn: Beauregard checks.
- Gary Bieringer: guerilla currency.
- Tom Dallmann: Mexican banknotes.
- Ruth Menting: pre and post Hungary inflation notes.
- Jeff Gaffke: PCDA purchases.
- Hugh Swofford: Hungarian banknotes (1848 1946).

December 2012 meeting: Gene Mitchell lead a discussion regarding the subject for our next souvenir card. It has been narrowed down to two events in recent Mideast history. More information to come on this topic. Thanks to Gene and Brian (our main salesman) for all their work on this project.

Our Chapter officers for this year are: Ruth Menting, president; Gary Bieringer, vice president; and Jeff Gaffke, secretary – treasurer.

Exhibits from December's meeting:

- Ken Johnson: letter "I" notes.
- John Helm: North and South pay vouchers and Confederate notes.
- Peter Jacobsohn: antique embalming kits.
- Bill O'Brien: Ireland and Illinois notes.
- Mike Kvasnica: Peruvian 10000-intis notes,
- Stanley Campbell: Iran and Yugoslavia books.
- Neil Shafer: two WWII pieces.
- Chris Roth: serial number security systems.

New York City Chapter

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October 2012 meeting: The New York City Chapter of the IBNS met on October 20, 2012 for its seventh session. Nine members were present at the home of member Alan Berk, who graciously offers his home for our meetings. The principal presentation was made by member Mark Tomasko, author of the new book, *The Feel of Steel*, which is about the process of printing intaglio banknotes. The book is being published by the American Numismatic Society, and should be available for distribution shortly. Mark laid out some original art works that were selected for use on nineteenth century bank notes, and showed how the designs went from original works through reductions and duplication to the steel plates that were then used to print the banknotes. He also had some of the finished notes. It was an impressive display.

We then had a lively discussion and then the show-and-tell portion of the meeting before retiring for refreshments. After the meeting ended, four members remained and went through several boxes of Alan's "junk" notes. I added a few treasures to my collection, as all of us did, with even the most sophisticated of our members relishing the 50 cent and \$1 selections. It was determined that our next meeting, to be held at the same location in January 2013, would feature all the members bringing in duplicates for trade or sale. I have to confess, I found a Chilean note variety of the 1950s that is not in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*. I don't know which variety is intended by the catalogers, but the 50 peso note (P112), definitely comes in two distinct varieties, red serial numbers and black serial numbers.

Any IBNS member in the New York area is invited to our next session. For further information please contact me at *kccarlson@aol.com*.

Perth Chapter

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November 2012 meeting: Fourteen members attended as Colin Meikle reported on the recent Australian Banknote Convention and Exhibition held in Melbourne. As usual a good time was had by all attendees. Colin also reported on the recent IBNS Board meeting held in London. Short talks were presented by Robin Hughes on the 75 silver kopek note of Russia, and by Ross Wingrove on the Haiti 2004 10 gourde note featuring a portrait of Sanite Belair.

The theme for this month was "Electricity." Thirty notes were displayed by members covering a variety of interpretations of electricity. A further 58 newly acquired notes were also shown.

December 2012 meeting: Thirteen members attended the December meeting of the Perth Chapter. At the previous meeting, mention was made of an Australian £5 replacement note with mismatched serial numbers in a local auction. Colin Meikle produced a copy of Mick Vort-Ronald's book, *Australian Banknotes*, with an illustration of such a note, and newspaper clippings of further such notes. It would appear at least two sheets of replacement notes with mismatched serials must have been printed.

Preliminary discussions were held on the Chapter's participation at the ANDA show in March. Members were also encouraged to consider nominating for committee positions at the March AGM. Members were encouraged to present PowerPoint displays at meetings. More experienced users of PowerPoint would be more than willing to assist others. A short auction was held with most lots selling, raising funds for members and the Chapter.

The annual display competition was held during the meeting with judges rating the seven entries. The results were then announced. The winner of the shield named in honour of our late founding member Graeme Bamford was Robin Hughes. Second place went to Ian Stannard and third place to Colin Meikle.

The theme of the meeting of "Hats – Not Helmets" resulted in 54 notes being displayed, showing a wide variety of headwear. New acquisitions produced a further 38 notes.

Rhodesia - Zimbabwe Banknote Collectors Chapter

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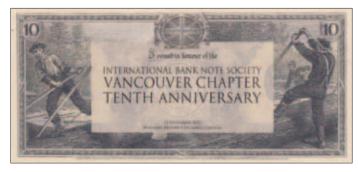
Paul Horn, Secretary 3729 Woodlake Rd. Hephzibah, Georgia 30815 United States hunchkie66@yahoo.com General announcement: The Rhodesia-Zimbabwe Chapter continues to expand and now has over 100 members. Newsletters are produced every two months and not only cover all banknotes, but also paper money ephemera such as cheques, postal orders and small change vouchers in US dollars. Some recent editions have included signature/date/prefix varieties for the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board and Central Africa Currency Board which are on-going research projects for members. Zimbabwe bearer cheques continue to be a topic of interest with new varieties, errors and replacement notes attracting a lot of attention. The newsletter is always looking for new articles and pictures, so if you have something to contribute please contact: Steve Milner at cilonnen@btinternet.com.

Vancouver Chapter

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November 2012 meeting: The Chapter held its annual Christmas dinner on November 21, 2012 at the Balkan Restaurant in Burnaby. The only business was socializing and the annual silent auction of donated books and banknotes (the Chapter's only source of funds), which proved to be quite successful. The 28 members and guests present enjoyed a great dinner and, as has become traditional at the Christmas dinner, were entertained by Chapter member Ed Goldberg, who is an accomplished amateur magician. Members were also presented with the commemorative anniversary banknote produced by chapter member Steve Cox to mark the 10th anniversary of the Chapter. The next meeting of the Vancouver Chapter will return to its regular venue at Burnaby Public Library at 7 p.m. on February 13.



Commemorative note produced to mark the 10th anniversary of Vancouver Chapter.

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IBNS Meeting Reports

2012 Australian Convention

The 14th Annual IBNS Australian Banknote Convention and Exhibition was held at the Downtowner On Lygon Hotel in the Melbourne suburb of Carlton over the weekend of October 20-21, 2012. It was attended by members of the three Australian Chapters of the IBNS – Melbourne, Sydney and Perth – as well as some members' partners and visitors from Victoria and interstate. A total of 34 people attended on the Saturday, with a slightly reduced 29 coming on the Sunday.

The convention was officially opened by Stephen Prior (President of the Melbourne Chapter), Mark Freehill (Chairman of the Sydney Chapter) and Colin Meikle (Vice President of the Perth Chapter) who extended a welcome to all present and invited them to introduce themselves along with a brief overview of their collecting interests.

The focus of the convention is on talks and presentations given by members. In the morning, we heard from Don Cleveland, Tony James, Stephen Prior and Girts Riverans. Don Cleveland's talk was titled "The Dismantling of an Empire as Recorded in its Banknotes." He discussed the extensive use of the Austrian 1000 kronen note in countries of the dissolved Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I.

Jumping from the aftermath of WWI to that of WWII, Tony James gave his thoughts on the paper money used in the Displaced Persons Camp of Scheinfeld in Bavaria in the US Zone of Germany. This camp was run by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and held Lithuanians who were unable to return to their homeland. The notes printed for this camp only became known in the 1970s when examples started coming on the market.



Australian Chapter officials (left to right) Stephen Prior (President of the Melbourne Chapter), Mark Freehill (Chairman of the Sydney Chapter) and Colin Meikle (Vice President of the Perth Chapter).

Following the morning tea break Stephen Prior spoke on "One-Pound Notes of the Seventh Issue of the Bank of New Zealand." Stephen detailed the subtle changes and differences in this beautiful series of notes issued between 1916 and 1924.

From New Zealand, Girts Riverans took us north to the nation of Timor-Leste and spoke of the banknotes of Timor during the 20th century Portuguese administration and the issues of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino. The banknotes consist of specific and provisional issues as well as overprints. Many of the notes have a connection with Macao, another Portuguese colony in the region. There is currently no dedicated catalogue on the issues of Timor and Girts said he had found it a

challenging but educational exercise putting his presentation together for the convention.

Just prior to enjoying lunch in the hotel bar area, we assembled in the car park under a bright Melbourne sun to pose for the traditional group photograph.



Members of the Melbourne, Sydney and Perth Chapters of the IBNS gathered for their annual convention in Melbourne last October.

After lunch, it was time for a display of recent acquisitions, drawing of the daily door prize and distribution of the convention souvenir card. The souvenir card featured a 5/- note from Bermuda with an early portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and was dated October 20, 1952 – exactly 60 years to the day before the convention. It thus commemorated not only the convention, but also the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth.

Colin Meikle of Perth, now a librarian but once a physicist, gave a PowerPoint presentation on "Physicists on Banknotes" noting the many men and women of science who have been honoured in this way. His talk showed many notables including Copernicus, the Curies, Einstein, Faraday, Franklin and Newton, to name only a few.

Continuing the scientific theme, Frank Robinson recounted the story of "Parkes and Pasteur," showing the connection between the Australian colonial politician Sir Henry Parkes (portrayed on Australia's \$5 Centenary of Federation note) and the noted French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur. An unlikely set of events in 19th century Australia involving rabbits tie these two men together and it was a considerable amount of Australian money that help build the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

With a few more recent acquisitions and afternoon tea behind us, it was time for the auction where the proceeds of donated lots are used to help fund the convention. This turned out to be a marathon session that raised over \$2,000. The impressive total was a testament to our auctioneer, Trevor Wilkin, who performed magnificently and entertained all those present. Thank you also to Mark Freehill and Richard Kraus, Trevor's assistants, who ensured the smooth running of the auction. The auction was followed by a bourse where many notes were bought, sold and traded.

After a few pre-dinner drinks at the hotel it was time for dinner at the La Notte Restaurant to enjoy some fine food, drink and conversation to end the day.

The Sunday program began with Trevor Wilkin presenting on "Siege Banknotes." While the sieges of Khartoum and Mafeking readily spring to mind, there have been numerous other occasions when war has necessitated the issue of emergency currency notes. The Napoleonic Wars included sieges at Lyon, Mantova, Colberg and Erfurt. Trevor's talk was well illustrated with material from his personal collection.

After the morning tea break and showing of recent acquisitions, Bill Xynos presented on his subject of "The Horse – A Numismatic Tribute." The horse has served man for several millennia in the areas of farming and industry as well as a recreational animal. In the more violent field of war, the horse has often paid the ultimate price when sent into battle with soldiers. Bill gave a history of the horse and its many appearances on coins and banknotes.

Neville Cuthbert then presented "Propaganda on Banknotes." Paper currency in the hands of the general population can be used in many ways to convey a blatant or subtle message – examples shown covered the subjects of war, political ideas, secret messages and humour.

With lunch, recent acquisitions and the door prize draw completed, Tony James spoke about "Military Chits from Australia (otherwise known to the Yanks as Vouchers from Vegemite Land)." This intriguing and somewhat tongue-in-cheek title refers to Tony's research into the difficult subject of currencies issued and used by various military units in and outside Australia.

Then came the "Ancestral Note Challenge" where members were asked to try their hand at banknote design using one of their ancestors as the theme for the note.

The Banknote Quiz was conducted by Ian Yarde as he tested the members' knowledge on Australian and foreign notes including banks, signatures, portraits and denominations. The winner was James Alder with Trevor Wilkin and Stephen Prior tying for second place. James, Trevor and Stephen chose their prizes from a selection generously provided by Michael McCarthy.

Just prior to the afternoon tea break, a general discussion of chapter and IBNS matters was held along with initial planning for the 2013 convention to be held in Sydney.

Frank Robinson, as Conventions Manager, presided over the awards and presentations part of the program where members' efforts in the fields of talks and displays are recognized. The awards for the best speaker on each day and the peoples' choice award for the best display are decided by popular vote. The awards for the competitive displays are determined by a judging panel. Voting was very close in all categories.

Popular Awards

Outstanding Speaker-Saturday

Don Cleveland, Melbourne Chapter, "The Dismantling of an Empire as Recorded in its Banknotes."

Outstanding Speaker-Sunday

Bill Xynos, Melbourne Chapter, "The Horse – A Numismatic Tribute."

Peoples' Choice Award (Display)

Bill Xynos, Melbourne Chapter, "Colour My World."

Judging Panel Awards (Displays)

First Place, Amon Carter Award & Best Exhibitor from Sydney Chapter Trevor Wilkin, "An Assortment of Siege Notes."

Second Place

Grahame Austin, Sydney Chapter, "Federal Republic of Germany – The Berlin Note Issues, 1948–1953."

Third Place & Best Exhibitor from Melbourne Chapter Alan Flint, "Specimen, Promotional and Test Notes."

Honourable Mention

Bill Xynos, Melbourne Chapter, "Colour My World."

Best Exhibitor from Perth Chapter

Bob Malcolm, "Japanese Invasion Money (JIM)."

All recipients were warmly congratulated and presented with appropriate trophies and certificates. The Amon Carter Award carries a cash prize of \$100.

The official part of the convention wound up at 4.00 pm and was followed by a bourse and later a round of drinks to celebrate the end of another great Australian IBNS convention.

David White LM161

IBNS Meeting at 2012 ANA Convention

Attendance at the IBNS meetings at the American Numismatic Association (ANA) conventions has always been good to excellent. There were 17 members signed in and another five who did not sign in at the ANA August, 2012 convention in Philadelphia. Roger Urce gave an updated version of his talk about the WWII Culion Leper Colony Currency in the Philippines. Each time I have seen it, there is something new, and the next one will also be updated because one member of the audience gave him some new information.

I no longer set up a club table at ANA Conventions because the club tables are placed in the far back of the convention halls. There is not enough traffic coming to the table to make it worthwhile, and I especially no longer see many young numismatists. I used to hand out all of the 400 packets I make up of world banknotes and coins but at my previous ANA Convention in Chicago, I gave out only 80 of them, and I had to walk around the floor and give them to volunteers who had children, grandchildren or children near their homes.



Roger Urce explains a point during his talk on World War II Culion Leper Colony Currency in the Philippines.

But our meetings always seem to draw many members and non-members, so I will continue to schedule them. One of the reasons for more people attending the meetings is the addition (at most meetings) of an MPC Mini-Fest in the last 15-20 minutes of the hour, which brings in many collectors of military monies. Bill Myers moderated this Mini-Fest and he also had (as usual) a Military Fest Certificate for every attendee. These certificates are highly sought after by collectors because of their uniqueness and the low numbers being issued.

As my wife has just retired, we will now be splitting our time between our homes in Viet Nam and Virginia. This will eliminate some good shows I used to attend and/or set up a club table and have meetings. If there is any IBNS member in the United States or Canada who would like to take over and set up a club table and/or run a meeting at a show or convention I am not attending, please contact me at Howard@ SEAsianTreasury.com. I have been doing this for more than 15 years and feel the time has come to find a replacement.

Howard A. Daniel III LM145

ANA Seminar to Teach How to Detect Counterfeit World Paper Money

Brandon Ortega

he American Numismatic Association's (ANA) Summer Seminar is giving collectors an opportunity to learn more about the counterfeiting of world paper money with the help of instructor Joseph Boling, noted author, ANA chief judge and Treasurer of IBNS. In *Detecting Counterfeit World Paper Money*, which runs from June 22-28, Boling will lead students as they examine actual specimens of counterfeit notes using microscopes and the naked eye to learn how to distinguish good notes from bad.

Boling has been an expert in the study of counterfeiting since the 1970s and has written two books that discuss counterfeiting during World War II. "The concept of one government trying to replicate that of another country's currency is what interested me in counterfeit notes," Boling explained.

Topics to be covered in the seminar include the history of counterfeiting, printing techniques, security devices and their illegal replication, raised and altered notes and entrepreneurial counterfeiting since the 19th century. Students will have the opportunity to handle hundreds of examples of counterfeit notes, while examining genuine examples side by side.

Special attention will be devoted to counterfeit notes that are created specifically to sell to collectors and dealers. Some counterfeits are made in very simple ways. "There is a lot of counterfeiting in the world today; there are even counterfeits being sold to collectors that are being printed from desktop printers," Boling said.

The course is not only beneficial for collectors; dealers and their employees can learn a lot from this course. "Nearly every dealer sends his employees to counterfeit coin classes, but virtually no dealers send employees to counterfeit paper classes, but those who have sent their employees to counterfeit paper money classes have saved a lot of money by being able to distinguish authentic notes from counterfeit," Boling said.

This year the ANA will celebrate its 45th Summer Seminar, from June 22-July 5. The Summer Seminar offers individuals an opportunity to enhance their knowledge of numismatics through a wide selection of numismatic courses, taught on the Colorado College campus. With the campus located next to the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum and Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library, students have many opportunities to tour the museum or conduct research. Individuals can also participate in optional tours, special events, receptions and banquets.

Summer Seminar is packed with activities and learning opportunities in the evening after regular classes. Mini-seminars provide a chance to take a one- or two-day evening class; bull sessions are more informal gatherings built around a specific topic or presentation. Those interested in the class should sign up early to insure there will be enough microscopes to accommodate the number of students in the class.

For questions or to enroll, contact ANA Education Project Manager Susan McMillan at mcmillian@money.org or call 719-482-9850. To see the Summer Seminar course catalogue, go to www.money.org/summerseminar.



The ANA Summer Seminar courses will be held on the beautiful and historic Colorado College campus in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Test Your Knowledge - Answers

These are the answers to the quiz on page 41.

- 1. The principal unit of currency in Angola is the Kwanza.
- 2. Mohammed Daud was Prime Minister of Afghanistan (1953 to 1963) and later President of the country (1973 to 1978), and he is depicted on banknotes issued in Afghanistan from 1973 to 1978 (Nos. 47 to 53).
- 3. Raphaël's painting *Triumph at Galateé* appears on the back of Italy's 500,000 lire (No. 118) dated 1997.
- 4. The Commercial Bank of the Midlands District issued banknotes in Canada from 1832 to circa 1854.
- 5. The 20-rublei note issued in 2001 (No. 33) carried an overprint commemorating the tenth anniversary of the National Bank of Belarus.

- 6. The Bangabandhu Bridge, also called the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge, appears on the back of recent 100-taka banknotes issued in Bangladesh (Nos. 37, 42, 44, 49, etcetera).
- 7. The American Bank Note Company is often referred to by the initials 'ABNC'.
- 8. The current note-issuing authority in Russia is the Bank of Russia.
- 9. Banknotes denominated in Pesos Novos have never been issued in Argentina.
- 10. Two Sultans of Brunei have appeared on the banknotes of Brunei. Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin III appeared on the first issue and Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah I appears on subsequent issues.

IBNS Announcements

Banknote of the Year Award

The IBNS Banknote of the Year Award for 2011, as voted on by members of IBNS, was won by the 10,000 tenge note issued by the National Bank of Kazakhstan, incorporating advanced security features from De La Rue. A ceremony to present the award was held on December 4, 2012 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The ceremony was attended by the Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, Mr. Grigoriy Marchenko, the Vice Governor of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, Ms. Dina Galiyeva, the CEO of De La Rue, Mr. Tim Cobbold, the General Director of the Banknote Factory of the National Bank of Kazakhstan, Mr. Zhomart Kazhmuratov, the Chief Designer of the banknotes of Kazakhstan since 1993, Mr. Mendybay Alin, IBNS member from Kazakhstan Mr. Arsentiy Khonin and representatives of Kazakhstan's mass media.

IBNS Board Member Omer Yalcinkaya first made a presentation on the IBNS and explained the procedures of the Banknote of the Year Award and presented the banknotes which were nominated for the award. Omer, who is also the author of *The Banknotes of Kazakhstan* which he wrote in cooperation with the National Bank of Kazakhstan, observed that Kazakhstan is producing some of the best banknotes of the world using state-of-the-art technology. De La Rue as the partner of the Banknote Factory of Kazakhstan has been providing some of the most crucial security elements in this production. Furthermore Kazakhstan is not only producing banknotes for its own use but also producing them for other countries.





The front (top) and back of the Kazakhstan 10,000 tenge note issued to commemorate 20 years of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, winner of the IBNS Banknote of the Year Award for notes issued in 2011.

Omer presented an award plaque and medal to the National Bank Governor, Mr. Grigoriy Marchenko. In his speech Mr. Marchenko said that the bank is very proud to receive such a valuable award. He noted that the Banknote Factory of Kazakhstan had won several prizes before in international events. However, these were given by the professionals of this industry. It is first time that the members of a society who are banknote lovers evaluated the merits of their banknotes. He concluded that it is an honour that banknote enthusiasts from all over the world have appreciated a Kazakhstan banknote and placed it first against very strong competition.

Omer presented an award plaque and medal to the CEO of De La Rue, Mr. Tim Cobbold, and pointed out that De La Rue has won this award several times in the past but this time it is more meaningful to win it is as a team. Mr. Cobbold said that the success actually belongs to the Banknote Factory of the National Bank of Kazakhstan. Its Chief Designer, Mr. Mendybay Alin, had done a great job with the new designs. The Banknote Factory had beautifully combined the security features into their fantastic design.

Expert Panel Advice

Several years ago the Society created an Expert Panel, which is intended to receive and answer queries from members. We asked members to volunteer for the Expert Panel and over a period of years the Panel has become quite extensive, with more and more members willing to offer their expertise to assist members.

We are aware of instances where Panel members have provided answers to queries which are probably of interest to a great number of members in the IBNS. Therefore, we are encouraging members of the Expert Panel to send to the Editor of the *IBNS Journal* (editor@ibns.biz) their answers to queries for publication in a new feature. Such answers could range from simple identification of a note, to a short explanation of a matter raised, through to studied answers requiring longer replies and sometimes including additional research by the Expert Panel member. No matter what the response, please consider sending it to the Editor of the Journal.

Similarly, if you are an Expert Panel member, have you come across a description of a note in a catalogue which is erroneous, or where the price of a note is dramatically wrong, or where there is an unlisted variety? If you have an observation which you think will be of interest to members (from beginners to advanced collectors), please forward this information to the Journal Editor.

New Members

he following people have recently joined the IBNS and are welcomed to the Society. We hope they find membership rewarding and that they find the opportunity to contribute to the Society.

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This list is current to January 31, 2013. New members, who joined after this date, will appear in the next edition of the Journal.

Nota bene: Under Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws of the IBNS, existing members may object to any new member by writing to the General Secretary, informing him of objections as to why the new member should not be admitted to the IBNS.

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Many past issues of the *IBNS Journal* are available for sale. Members who are interested in obtaining back issues should contact Brian Giese by email at wpmbrian@yahoo.com or by mail at:

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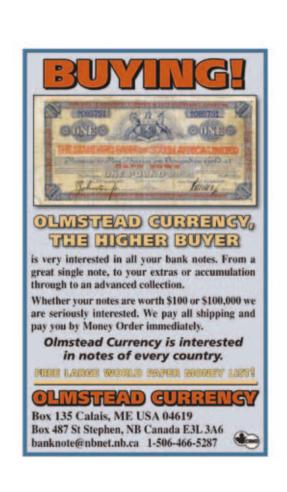
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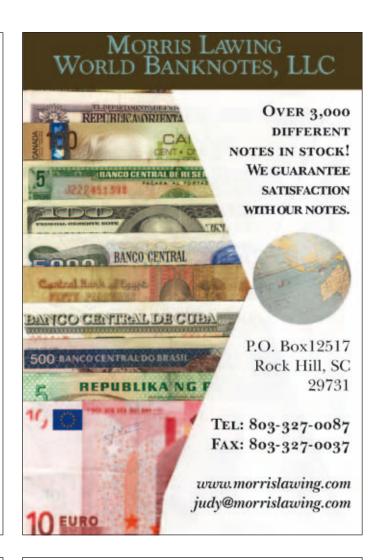
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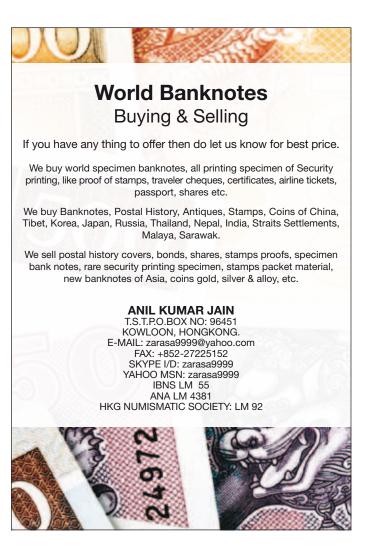
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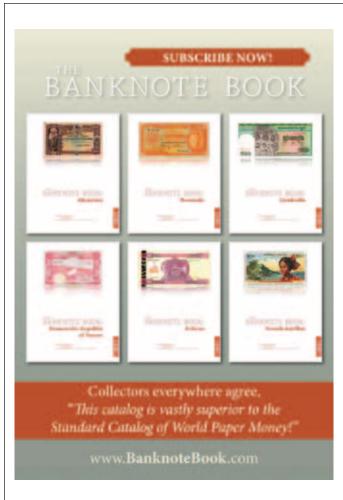
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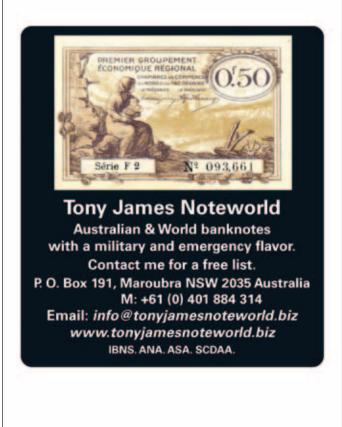


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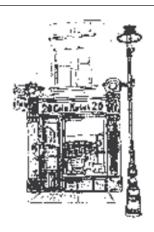
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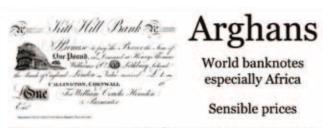
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Inside Back Cover . . . Archives International Auctions

50 Stack's Bowers and Ponterio

78 Colin Narbeth & Son LTD

80 Colin Palmer
79 David Seelye
Back Cover Dix Noonan Webb

39 Educational Coin Company

77 International Bond and Share Society

80 Michael Morris

75 Morris Lawing Wholesale World Banknotes, LLC

79 Ron Richardson - Columbia Notes

77 Rosenblum Coins79 Safe Collecting Supplies

Inside Front Cover . Spink

77 Tony James Noteworld

78 World Wide Notaphilic Service

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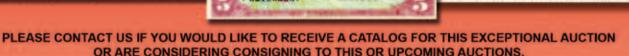
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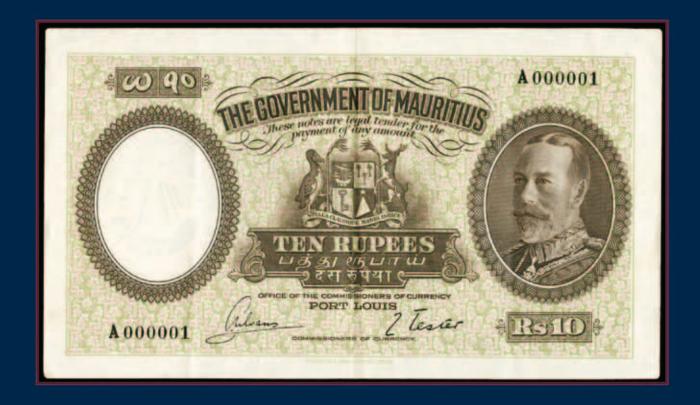
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